PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,765—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

*WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
14th Apl.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May "

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Steamers,	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrck	3069	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23rd June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	3rd October
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	16 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	17 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	19 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	13 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

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	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipments at Aden.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.	
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th April	1906
PERSIA	P. Cragliatto	5894	7th May	"
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June	"
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July	"
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th "	"
† NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6316	31st "	"

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda	27th April	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5823	—	11th May	20th May.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	......	17th May	28th May.

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Fort, Bombay.

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Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7	4

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NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
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ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
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CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
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CAMEMBERT and MENANTHA CHEESE in tins.

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PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)

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MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.

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ELIXIR CHINA (liqueur), a tonic restorative.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RETURN VISIT RETURN VISIT
OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

WHIRLING THE WORLDS :—A voyage to lands unknown by Motorcar, Airship and Submarine. This picture alone lasts over twenty minutes and comprises 15,000 photographs. It is the essence of real pantomime and the picture tells a completely connected story of a trip to the sun.

• And many others too numerous to mention, for further particulars see hand bills.

TWICE NIGHTLY. TWICE NIGHTLY.

7-30 to 8-30 9-30 to 10-30.

ADMISSION Rs 1, As 8, As 4.

Tickets for Reserved seats may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MANAGER.
EDWARD. H. WORKMAN.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 13th 14th. and 16th instant. those day being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 5th April, 1906.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY R. E. having been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company as their Agent in India, in succession to Colonel H. D. OLIVIER, R. E. will take over charge of that Office with effect from the 17th April, 1906.

H. D. OLIVIER COL. R. E.
Agent.

B. B. & C. I Railway : Offices.
Bombay, 9th April 1906.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to our knowledge that some person or persons unknown to us has or have without our knowledge or authority got forms for fixed deposit loans printed in the name of the Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ld. at the "Sanj Vartman Printing Press." The forms in question bear the name of the said press printed thereon. The public are therefore warned against in any way dealing with receipts written on such forms and are invited to bring to the notice of the undersigned any attempt to use such forms which might come to their knowledge.

Depositors are requested to bring their receipts to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company and to satisfy themselves that the receipts in their possession are genuine.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1906.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 Noon (S. T.) on the 9th May, 1906, for a contract in connection with the Post Office stables for the SUPPLY of the following articles :—

1. GRASS.
2. GRAIN.
3. STABLE GEAR.

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No. reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p. m.

G. S. HOOPER,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay. G. P. Office,
Dated, 31st March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

			H. M.	Time.
Bombay	G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	
Poona		arr.	18 45	H. M.
Poona	S. M. R.	dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli	"	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore	"	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

				Time.
Bangalore	S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli	"	dep.	12 50	
Poona		arr.	6 20	H. M.
Poona	G. I. P. R.	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay		arr.	10 50	

Single journey Through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

TRADING FIRMS MEMBERS of the above Association will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 13th instant.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 13th instant "GOOD FRIDAY."

TAKE NOTICE that SHETH RAMCHANDRA HUKMICHUND, father of the undersigned, owned 15 Share Certificates, Nos. 201 to 215 (both inclusive of the Jalgam Cotton Ginning Co., Ld., They are now missing. The undersigned undertakes to give a PRIZE of Rs. 15 (Fifteen) to any who finds and delivers them, personally or post, within 20 (Twenty) days to the undersigned from the date of this notice at his residence given below or to his Bombay Agent, Mr. Balaji Shivprasad, at his place of business in the North Corner of the Hanuman Lane on Kalkadevi Road.

BHAGIRUTH RAMCHUNDRA,
Marwady of Dhumungam, Taluka Jalgam,
District Khandesh.

Bombay 10th April, 1906.

RE-WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above PREMISES together with all furniture and fittings therein which belong to the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR C.I.E., having been LET on LEASE to Mr. EDWARD GREGORY CABRAL as from the 1st instant, all accounts due and owing in relation to the carrying on of the above premises up to 31st Ultimo should be sent in to the undersigned for payment and that the Lessee will be responsible for all liabilities subsequently incurred.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1906.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Executor of the Estate of the
late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG
BAHADUR C.I.E.

RE-WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above PREMISES together with all furniture and fittings therein which belong to the Estate of the late Nawab SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR C.I.E. having been LET on LEASE to Mr RUTTONJI SORABJI MUNSHI as from the 1st instant all accounts due and owing in relation to the carrying on of the above premises up to 31st Ultimo should be sent in to the undersigned for payment and that the Lessee will be responsible for all liabilities subsequently incurred.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1906.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Executor of the Estate of the
late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG.
BAHADUR C.I.E.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION IN THE MARKET SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD C.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of section 38 of the said Act made a POLICE ACCOMMODATION Scheme which provides for Police Accommodation within an area estimated to contain 1304 Square Yards or thereabouts and situated within the market Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay.

The area comprised in the said Scheme forms part of the lands acquired by the said Trustees and known as Scheme II and is within the following limits :—

All the lands bounded on and towards the North by Ward Nos; 1085 and 1081, Lohar Chawl Street, and New Road No. 6.

And on and towards the East by New Road No. 5 and land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees.

And on and towards the South by land belonging to the aforesaid Trustees and Picket Road.

And on and towards the West by Ward Nos. 912 and 1084 and Lohar Chawl Street.

And that the Office of the said Board situated in Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, and a plan of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 23rd day of Mach, 1906.

G. OWEN DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1906, at 3 P. M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business.

To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board, of Mr. James Macdonald as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th April to the 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.
Agents.

Bombay 6th April, 1906.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1906, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard time,) to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905,

To sanction the declaration of a dividend,

To pass a resolution as follows pursuant to Article 82 of the Company's Articles of Association for determining the qualification of Directors in future.

That pursuant to article 82 of the Company's Articles of Association the qualification of Directors in future shall be their holding and continuing to hold in their own right shares in the Company of the aggregate nominal value of at least Rs. 3,000.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th April to the 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting shall be concluded an extraordinary General Meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed. Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions to a second extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened,

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That alteration be made in Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "each" in the fourth line of the said Article the words "or of such other amounts and value as the Directors may think fit,"

2. That the issue of the 1,600 Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each as per Circular letters to the shareholders dated the 25th October and the 7th December, 1905, respectively be and is hereby confirmed,

3. That alteration be made in Article 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "share" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and annas eight per share of a smaller nominal value than Rs. 500 each,"

That alteration be made in Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "him" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and one vote in respect of four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each held by him,"

By Order
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents

Bombay 6th April, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cove Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar. available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—FOR EUROPEANS ONLY. Bank Street Lightsome airy rooms with bathrooms, rent cheap. Apply NANAVUTY 19, Bank Street, opposite Bombay Bank.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works still as we quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates, Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort,

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

A EUROPEAN RETIRED OFFICER of Government (Financial) is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT Box No. 53A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37, Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates. Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition —Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs, 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No, 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army orders, &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
25, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
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MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
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SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representative of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 .... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES,

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS .... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H,
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line(Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

BY the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa.
One LOCOMOTIVE FITTER.
ONE PUMP FITTER (with experience of both steam and hand pumps). Three TIME KEEPERS, (with some experience as Telegraph Signallers preferred).

In reply state experience, previous employment and salary required. Apply Box. No 580 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette"

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

OH WHERE CAN I GET ? Reliable, Stylish, and moderately priced ——. Unreliable Machine made stuff not required. Read below.

HERE WE ARE. At your Service. Madam, Sir, Handsewn and Handmade on the latest English and American Principles. Boots Shoes Leather, Canvas, Wooden, and Steel Trunks. Suit, Shirt, and Dress cases. Gladstone, Kit, and other Bags. Holdalls, Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes. Gaiters. Belts, Purses, Cigar Cases. Key Chains, Watch Guards, Driving Whips, Hunting Thongs, Soiled Linen Bags, Pocket Books, Miscellaneous Leather Goods—Pin to an anchor——Harness, Saddlery. Etc. Best material, Reliable workmanship, Moderate Prices. J. OAKES and Co.—59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLEASE READ THIS. Our great Success is our recommendation. We are the peoples' leading, stylish, and right up to date Manufacturers and Repairers. Read advertisement above.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	8
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.... ...	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott ...	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do 2-8
Third do 2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding the line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES :—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line
Second do 4½
Third do 2 1-2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,
Lyons,
New York.
San Francisco,
Honolulu,
Shanghai,
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
Newchang.
Port Arthur,
Mukden.
Tairen,
Chefoo.
Tieling.
Kobe.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg,
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
[illegible] Agent.
[illegible] Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
Hinemann's Favourite Classics Edition.
With Introductions, by George Brandes
Handsomely Bound.
Cloth 8 annas per vol., Limp Leather 14 annas.

Hamlet.
King Richard II.
Twelfth Night.
The Merchant of Venice.
Machbeth.
Coriolanus.
Cymbeline.
Romeo and Juliet.
As You Like it.
Titus Andronicus.
Love's Labour's Lost.
Troilus and Cressida.
Othello.

King Lear.
The Tempest.
All's Well that Ends Well.
Pericles.
Julius Cæsar.
King Henry V.
Taming of the Shrew.
Much Ado About Nothing.
King Henry VI, Part I.
" " " II.
" " " III.
Antony and Cleoprtra.
King John.
The Rape of Lucrece.
King Henry IV, part I.
" " " II.
Merry Wives of Windsor.
Timon of Athens.
The Winter's Tale.
Measure for Measure.
King Richard II.
King Henry VIII.
The Comedy of Errors.
Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
The Sonnets.
Venus and Adonis.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ACORODINE
THE INFALLIBLE
INDIGESTION CURE
Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

GRATEFUL MOTHERS GIVE THANKS

Marvellous Cure of Two Babies Suffering for Months from Sore Eyes—Doctors, Hospitals, and Many Treatments Were of No Avail.

SPEEDY CURE IN EACH CASE BY CUTICURA

"I feel it my duty to tell you of two most wonderful cures of sore eyes by Cuticura Ointment. My little son had an attack of measles which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried everything recommended, but nothing did any good. Then I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura the lashes showed signs of growing, and at the end of a few months they were as healthy as ever. I recommended Cuticura to a Mrs. Phillips for her child who also had sore eyes, and the little one was cured with less than one box. (signed) Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

BABY PHILLIPS
Cured by One Box of Cuticura After All Else Had Failed

"When my little girl was a few months old her eyes became very sore. I took her to the —— Hospital, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at —— for twelve months, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years. I was one day stopped on the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and before I had used one box of Cuticura they were as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. (signed) Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton Street, Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Alcana 2311 tons Captain D Morgan will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonza. 1608 tons Captain F Cnappel sailed yesterday for Persian gulf with a general cargo and passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain W H Watkeys will sail today for Persian gulf &c with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag 2098 tons Captain M Kappltatter arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a general cargo and passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Okara. 3138 tons Captain J G Bowman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and Mr Logan, Capt Tucker, Mr Darhne, Mr Gilmour, Mr Frasar, Mr Tennant and deck.

The B I S N Co's steamers Lahsa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Chaldecott, Mr Kennedy, Mr Raike, Sertt and Mrs Reynolds, Mr A S Ayers, Mr and Mrs Saldahhana, and a number of deck.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1643 tons Captain F W Crooks, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedah, via Aden, with a general cargo, Mr W B Davenhill, British Vice Consul Hodeida, and 733 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage five deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2319 tons Captain H Tait sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Godden, Revd and Mrs P Webber and 3 children, Mess Sutherland, Mr J F Watson, Mrs Salzmann, Mess Warren Mrs Turnall Mrs Harley and infant Miss Oliver, Mrs Little Mr and Mrs Oakes and child Miss Lloyd Mr A West, Mr Thornley Capt Carey Mr Anderson Capt Codrington, Major Evans Miss Noonau Mrs Littlehales, Mrs Reynolds and infant Capt Watson Mr and Miss Rankin and Mr R Bakes

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Ahmadi s	Crooks	Jedah, Mar 29
11	Ula s	Livingstone	Rangoon, Mar 26
	Okara s	Bowman	Calcutta, Mar 3
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Apr 9
	Reichstag s	Kopplstatter	Durban, Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Westonby s	Jones	Philadelphia
	Nubia s	Tait	Liverpool
	Wareonga s	Cnappel	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Alcana, Morgan, for Calcutta
" Dumra, Watkeys, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Strathtay, for Hamburg, &c
" Rutherglen, for Havre, Antwerp, &c
" Okara, for Persian Gulf

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 31	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
April 5	Clan Ross	Coast
7	Buceers	New York
9	Jolunga	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon, on the evening of the 9th instant.

The P and O steamer Sunda, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 9th instant.

The P and O steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

TUTICORIN, April 11.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, arrived here last night.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on 11th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 12.

Members are requested to return their arms at once to Head-Quarters as they are required for Inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R.A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 12.

137 Saturday the 14th instant—Comer Matches will be fired for at Ghat Kopar commencing at 7 a.m.

It is notified for information that all Individual Matches of the Annual Rifle Meeting must be completed or forfeited by Saturday the 14th instant.

138 The following Marksmen are eligible to compete for the Western Command or Divisional Medal.

Major P R Cadell, Cr Sergt P R Soundy, Gr Sergt P J Boylette, S I of Musky, J H Downing, Sergts Veevers, E S Lynn, R Wenning, K White, G Kennedy, A D'Silva, Lc Sergt C Shepherd, Corpls G Clarke and H Williams, Lce Corpls L D Harns, F Menezes, C M Ward, Volrs J Bennett, A W Scott, F A Jennings, B Silkirk, V Veevers, G Page, E E Doyle, V Hildreth, T B Osborne, J C Johnstone, C O'Conoghue,

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V. R.

LINK OF RIVALRY.

COUNT METTERNICH ON ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Count Metternich, the German Ambassador, speaking at the annual dinner of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, remarked that if one looked deep into trade relations between different nations, one would often discover that the much-dreaded rivalry was nothing but good in disguise that one country supplied what the other wanted, and vice versa; that the interchange of goods acted as a stimulus to the industries producing them, that the more one country produced the more it was able to buy from another, and that the world was too big for one country alone to supply. (Applause.) If the commercial world of England and Germany were not convinced that, to say the least, both countries were very useful to each other, it would be hard to explain where that spontaneous universal and beneficent movement for good relations should arise, supported as it was by the Chambers of Commerce of both countries. It looked as if the much talked of rivalry would turn out to be one more link—and a powerful link—between the two countries and also between other countries with a commercial aptitude such as that possessed by ourselves. We might, therefore, leave the voice of Cassandra to that diminishing, though perhaps never quite disappearing group of passimists, or rather specialists, who seemed to countries in dark colours.

The cabled intelligence that the Chicago University is adding to its curriculum a department for the study of the language of monkeys inspired a Tribune represetative to make inquiries on the subject at the offices of the Royal Zoological Society, Hanover Square, yesterday. Mr. F. Finn, a fellow of the society, who was formerly superintendent of the Indian Museum in Calcutta, and who is an enthusiast in regard to the psychology of the lower animals, spoke entertainingly of the Chicago Academy for Monkeys—The multiplicity of dialects in Chicago should make it a highly promising field for the scientific arrangement of the Simian tongue. Of course, I know something of R. L. Garnor's attempt in this direction. I am afraid it was regarded rather in the light of a joke. George J. Romanes is one of the great authorities on the intelligence of animals. This is how he closes his volume. He has been speaking of the wonderful intelligence displayed by a certain 'Capuchin' monkey he possessed, and says: 'When a monkey behaves like this, it is no wonder that man is a scientific animal. And in my next work I shall hope to show how, from so high a starting-point, the psychology of the monkey has passed into that of the man.' The gain that the would result from the classification of the monkey language, continued Mr. Finn, would be purely scientific. If a dozen or twenty Simian words could be clearly recognised and classified it would undoubtedly strengthen the theory of some connection between the Simian and the human races. The determination of the Chicago University to establish a Monkey Chair is due, it is believed, to Mr. Rockefeller, who is said to take intense intenes in zoological studies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 10.

Securities—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 15-16		= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	99		= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4		= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5-16		= unchanged
Silver—			
Spot in London	29 5-8		= — 1-16
2 months hence	29 1-4		= — 1-16
Spot in New York	63 7-8		— 1 4
Exchanges—			
Paris cheques	25 11 1-2		= + 1-2
Berlin "	20 47 3-4		= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 83 5-8		= — 5-8
Discounts—			
Bank of England	3 1-2	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-8	do	= + 1-8
6 " "	3	do	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	do	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	do	= do
Interest—			
Day to day loans	2 1-8	do	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 3-8	do	= — 1-8

Sugar—
German granulated 1st marks 10 8 1-4 April done firm

Rapeseed—
Yellow Guzerat 43 1-2 + 1-4 A-M sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 43 + 5-8 A-M sellers
Brown 39 1-2 + 1-4 A-M sellers

Coffee—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

Arrivals—
Steamers—Turkistan and Australien

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·17 plus 3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-4 plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 29,000. Futures closed steady.

April-May 6·00 +5	May-June 6·01 +5	June-July 6·02 +5
July-Aug 6·02 +5	Aug.-Sept. 5·97 +5	Sept.-Oct. 5·82 +4
Oct.-Nov. 5·75 +4	Nov.-Dec. 5·74 +4	Dec-Jan 5·74 +4

Receipts at U S Ports	27,000
Do last year	42,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	12,000

In New York—

Spot	11·80+10	} a
Futures, month of July	11·20+9	
Do. do Dec	10·61+6	

a Advanced owing to full cables and to bull support and short covering.

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 3-8+1-8
Futures, month of May	11·39+11
Do. do. July	11·46+11
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 10th April 1906:—

Cotton	18,369 bales.
Wheat	5,539 cwts.
Linseed	25,674 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	24,685 do
Gingellyseed	1,752 do
Poppyseed	461 do
Groundnut	1,137 do
Castorseed	11,149 do
Rice	3,669 do
Myrabollams	3,509 do
Cottonseed	21,318 do
Mowraseed	13 do
Gram	2,525 do
Joowar	6,687 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, April 11.

Exchange.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	169 1-2 to 1-4
Marcks	3	do.	do.	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		150
Shanghai	30	do		209
Japan	30	do.		150

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-7
1st Settlement, 30th April	99-7

Money Market, Tone easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 5th April.	3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th March	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 5th April	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd do.	7 do.

Seeds.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	14	0
Forward May	8	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	13	0
Yellow Cawnpore do.	7	3	0
Yellow Guzerat do.	7	7	0
Poppyseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	15	0
Forward April-May	8	0	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	35	0	0
Gingellyseed—Tone quiet.			
Khandeish	45	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	6	0
25 do. do	44	0	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	39	0	0

Wheat—Tone dull.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	2,000 "

Apl.-May 6·02 +2	May-June 6·03 +2	June-July 6·04 +2
July-Aug. 6·04 +2	Aug-Sep. 5·99 +2	Sep.-Oct. 5·83 +1
Oct-Nov. 5·76 +1	Nov-Dec. 5·75 +1	Dec.-Jan 5·75 +1

Cotton.—The market is firm and sellers are advancing prices, thereby checking the demand, as buyers are holding off in view of the large supplies and increasing arrivals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	205	195	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	204	194	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	218	212	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	214	208	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	218		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	218	212	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	239	224	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	272	267	264	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	225	219	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	215	208	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	262	25th. May
Westerns	...	...	240	do.

The German Emperor, autocrat as he seeks to be must envy "Dick" Seddon, the local New Zealand despot, who seems to be able to order the local Parliament to pass any legislation he pleases, and spends the public money freely in advertising himself or in fostering the public amusement. A correspondent writes:—"To the "spectator ab extra, even after getting used to the fact that the Government has been regularly supplied by our High Commissioner with cabled details at the public cost of the scores in every match played by the New Zealand Football Team in the old country and that the Premier himself, has held direct communication with the English Press on the subject, it may come as a shock to hear that the Government has decided to pay the expenses of the team on their return trip through America. Here, however, it has caused but the mildest flutter. We have become so accustomed to the unconventional use of public money that few of us either feel or affect much concern over such a trifle as this. One or two newspaper critics protested, a few jokes were cracked about founding a State Football Department and the like, but the Rugby Union placed on record its high appreciation of the generosity of the Government, and more than one opponent of the Government has remarked in my hearing that the magnificent advertisement which the team had provided for the colony was enough to justify the expenditure. Whether or not we properly describe ourselves as the most progressive democracy on the face of the earth, we have certainly during the last ten years outgrown any pedantic limitations of the functions of Government."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages Deaths and Memoriam Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

MAWSON—BROMLEY—April 6, at All Saints', Kirkee, George Thomas Mawson, to Annie, only daughter of the late Dr. Herbert Bromley of Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLETT—April 3, at Jubbulpore, the wife of A B Collett, Loco Department, B N R, of a son.

FRENCH—March 19, at Simla, the wife of O E C French, Survey of India, of a daughter.

TABOR—April 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of F S Tabor, C S, of twins, son and daughter.

TAYLOR—April 1, at "Richmond," Coonoor the wife of Lieutenant Walford Taylor, R I M, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOVAN—HENRY—March 31, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev E J Warlow, M A, Douglas Moncrieff Govan, Captain, 5th Gurkha Rifles, youngest son of the late Brigade Surgeon G Moncrieff Govan, I M S, and of Mrs Govan, Binsar, to Muriel Cordon, daughter of Mr and Mrs W D Henry, Simla.

KIERNANDER—BOWCHER—April 5, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, Octavius Gelhard Kiernander to Daisy Myrtle Bowcher.

KEMP'S
"ONE DAY"
COLD CURE
TABLETS.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-9m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-9m., 7-42a.
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
"At Home," Parsee Gymkhana, Pavilion, 6 to 7 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Ladies' Races.

An Accident in the Harbour.—A heavy sea and dashing waves upset a prow owned by one Mahomed Oomar, yesterday, in the harbour, while it was engaged in removing ashes from the s. s. "Landora." The tindal and the men on the prow fell into the water but were soon picked up, none the worse for their fall, but the prow sank.

Band at the Cooperage.—By kind permission of Lt Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and the officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vols Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

March	Le Petit Soldat	W G Bentley
Trio	Buondelmonte	Pacini
Selection	Mr Popple of Ippleton	Ruben
Valse	"Kuss"	Strauss
Fantasia	On Popular Ballads	Kappey
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	Pryer

A Warning to Cyclists.—At the Esplande Police Court yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. W. Kemp, John Stewart, E.E. Bellamy and Nadirshaw Jamsetji were charged at the instance of Inspector Bodley, with riding their bicycles on the foot-path of the Kennedy Sea face. Inspector Bodley stated that the prosecution was not undertaken in order that the accused might be punished. Cyclists, he said, invariably used the foot path, though repeatedly warned not to do so, and that much inconvenience was felt by the ladies and gentlemen who frequented the walk. The accused pleaded ignorance of the rules and regulations and averred that there was no notice Board restricting the use of the foot-path. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5 each.

Ships' Officers' Neglect.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. Kemp Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. Burns, master of the s. s. Ruthenglen and Mr. H. Dankley, master of the s.s. Bengal, appeared to answer a charge brought against them, by Mr. J. W. Schneider, Assistant Light Inspector. The complainant's case was that in the night of the 9th instant both the accused failed to exhibit regulation lights. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said it was due to the negligence of one of his subordinates. The second accused maintained that there was a light which was not visible at a long distance. Mr. Schneider contended that under the regulations the light ought to have been visible at a distance of one mile. His worship fined both the accused Rs. 5 each.

The Parsee Authentics.—The Second annual dinner of this Club came off last Saturday evening at the Club tents at Waudby Road. The Parsee Authentics have within two years' of their career, been able to form themselves into a well-organised institution and are able to boast to-day of over 60 members. The object of this club is to encourage Social intercourse and sports,—especially cycling—amongst the younger generation of Parsees. The evening passed with great eclat. Eighty covers were laid and Mr. B. D. Padumji presided. The club premises were gaily decorated and illuminated. There were many well-known European and Native guests present. Mr. Padumji, in welcoming the guests of the evening, alluded to the flourishing condition of the Club and expressed his sense of gratification at the rapid strides the Parsee Authentics were making in the ranks of the foremost local clubs of Bombay. Mr. J. B. Murzban congratulated the prime movers of this institution on their very brave show within such a short period of time. After the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the gathering dispersed.

A COTTON DEAL.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, Bombay before a Full Bench consisting of Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge, and Mr. Donald, Second Judge, Mr. Lowndes barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr K. B. Sethna, pleader, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of Prithiraj Jethmull against Shivlal Bhikhumchund for a rule nisi against the defendant to show cause why the order of dismissal of the suit passed by the Chief Judge be not set aside and judgment entered for the plaintiffs. Mr. R K. Dadachanji, pleader, was for the defendant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The plaintiff in this case had sued the defendant to recover damages in respect of the sale of 100 bales of Khandesh cotton which they had sold on his behalf. The defendant, who was the up-country constituent of the plaintiffs had sent an order stating that if the hundred bales of cotton could be sold upto Rs. 181, they be sold the same as Khandesh. Instead of selling the cotton on the day when the price was quoted at Rs. 181, the plaintiffs waited for some days longer and sold them at a still higher price. The defendant repudiated the claim and the Court held that the bales ought to have been sold at the most three days subsequent to the receipt of the order.

After hearing arguments in the case his Honour the Chief Judge in delivering judgment, remarked that an agent must act with reasonable deligence. In the case of a commodity like cotton, which was subject at times to large fluctuations in price in the course of a single day. It would be unreasonable to hold that the authority given to an agent to sell it as of a particular "valdah" remained in force until the "valdah" was over. It was in evidence that much larger quantities than a hundred bales could be sold in Bombay even in the course of an hour. But a day's time might be reasonably allowed to an agent in Bombay to execute the order of a constituent. That time in the case of a "paka adatiah" be reasonably extended by the Court to two or at the most three days. But after that period an order like the one in question expired, and the agent had therefore no authority to sell without communicating with his principal and obtaining a fresh order from him. In this case the market had actually touched the limit given by the defendant within three days after the plaintiffs received order. They were bound to have executed it then. They had no discretion thereafter to wait in order to secure a higher rate. As to the plea of ratification his Honour said that upon the evidence recorded by him, he had found as a fact, and the learned Second Judge concurred in finding, that the letter relied upon, by the plaintiffs as amounting to a ratification did not relate to the transaction in dispute. The Court, therefore, refused the rule nisi applied for.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day.

"A" Class Ladies' Race—Sails at 4-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by
Sapphire	Scr	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins—Mrs Hopkins
Turquoise	Scr	F J Preston—Mrs Meyer

Course No 15—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to port thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, and finishing Committee Vessel. Length of course 6·5 miles, Time-limit—7-15 p m

"B" Class Ladies' Race—Sails at 4 45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by
Pixie	Scr	Mr H R Greaves—Mrs Knight
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland—Mrs Faulkner

Course No 14—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel. Length of course 4·6 miles, Time-limit—7-15 p m

Tomtit Class Ladies' Race—Sails at 5 p m

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson—Mrs Lance
Lapwing	3 30	Capt Goode, & Capt R S J Gillespie, R E—Mrs Gillespie
Midget	3 0	Officers, R A—Miss Turner

Course No 2 reversed twice round—From Committee Vessel round Mark Boat with "R" Flag at South Troopships Buoy, round Middle Ground Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Mark boat with "R" Flag at South Troopship Buoy, round middle Ground Buoy, leaving all marks to port and back to Committee Vessel. Length of course 2·8 miles. Time-limit—7-15 p m.

N B. on first round Schooner to be left to port.

A NEWSPAPER MAN'S ACCIDENT.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ELECTRIC TRAMCAR.

Mr. J. A. C. Morel, Head Reader of the "Englishman" who was the victim of a rather severe accident, recently sends us details of the occurrence. His case illustrates once more the unequalled merits of Zam-Buk as a perfect healer. "A little while ago," says Mr. Morel writing from No. 38 3, Creek Row, Calcutta, I was knocked down somewhat violently by an electric tramcar, and was fortunate to escape with a bruised knee-cap. The injury was not bigger than a crown piece, and I suffered considerable pain for eight days. The place did not spread or become infected as one might have had reason to fear, but it was nevertheless very much inflamed. I neglected to wash the injury till some time after the accident, and it certainly began to look very bad. I found that I could not walk without great pain, and even at night the pain I felt destroyed my rest. At last I thought I had better do something for the injury, and accordingly I made some ointment with oxide of zinc and boracic acid. This did not seem to relieve me very much, and I thought I was going to come in for some serious trouble. Happily, at this time I saw Zam-Buk advertised in the "Englishman," and took advantage of your offer of a free sample box. I was so pleased with this that I went in for a proper supply, I am pleased to say that the wound improved from the first application. The disagreeable scab came off, and as I perserved with the application of Zam-Buk, new healthy skin seemed to be forming! I was really surprised at the very rapid healing which Zam-Buk induced. As a matter of fact, in three days not only was the pain gone, but the place had healed up beautifully. I think Zam-Buk a splendid remedy far exceeding my expectations. I consider that Zam-Buk is invaluable for injuries and diseases of the skin and it will always have my warmest recommendation. You have my full permission to publish these facts for the benefit of othee sufferers.

Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm and contains no animal fats or mineral irritations. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, eczema, piles, itch, Delhi sores, prickly heat, sunburn, heat and other rashes, mosquito bites, stings, aching or sore feet, sore backs, bad legs, boils, sprains, ulcers, pimples, scalp sores, abscesses poisoned wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other diseased, injured, and irritated conditions of the skin and tissues.

Prices: Re. 1 per pot, or Rs 2/4 for large family size (containing nearly four times the Re. 1) of all chemists and medicine vendors, or for Re. 1/2 or Rs 2/8 post free from the proprietors, The Zam-Buk Co, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE SAMPLE—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 12th April, 1906.

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sent to us with a request for patterns will bring to you specimens of Pure Wool Material that will delight and surprise you.

The Wearing of Wool is the Safeguard of Health.

There is bound to be a garment of some description you require.

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Let us know on a Post card what it is, and we will supply the Pure Wool Material or make the garment complete.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you Re. 1 for each 10 lbs luggage, nor do we increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.
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UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS
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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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PROTECTION TO
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THE
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The most efficient Fire Extinguisher ever invented.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1906.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

ALTHOUGH the new Government will continue to permit the foreigner to dump his goods on the English market without restriction as to quantity, it is determined that he shall not carry more goods away from British ports than a British shipper may in a vessel of the same size. It is somewhat inconsistent, for if the foreigner is to enjoy free trade so far as imports go, why should he be hampered when handling exports? It tells against British trade rather than for it, and fosters shipping at the expense of the exporter. But that is a point of view which was lost sight of and Liberals and Unionists (shippers) joined in supporting the Bill on its introduction into the Commons. The measure is one the late Government left as a legacy, but it is based on the reports of special Committees which inquired into mercantile marine seamen's wages and foreign ships statutory requirements and dealt with a few admitted grievances from which British shipowners and seamen suffer. The first clause has reference to the application of the safety regulations for foreign ships, dealing with overloading, unseaworthiness, defective condition of hulls, machinery and equipment and the stowage of grain and life-saving apparatus. By its provisions foreign ships may be detained if, in the opinion of the Board of Trade officials, they are overloaded. It is something akin to impertinence on the Britisher's part to interfere with the foreign shipowner and between him and his men. If the foreigner does not recognise any merit in the Plimsoll mark or in making his ships as seaworthy as he can and protecting their crews, it is clearly no duty of ours and it is not for us to protect men whose own country's laws are incapable of doing so. Humanity is pleaded, humanity on behalf of the unprotected foreigner. But, of course, it is the British shipowner who is behind the measure and he complains that he is subject to most unfair competition by foreign ships which reach English ports carrying two or three hundred tons more cargo than the Board of Trade will permit a British ship. And so the Liberal Government takes the first step in the direction of Protection.

It was not surprising that Mr. Wyndham took occasion to twit the President of the Board of Trade on the fact that his speech marked a stage on the road which led from the high and dry theory of Free Trade. Of course, the right hon. gentleman was very anxious to assure the House that this Bill had been introduced solely for the interest and safety of human life and limb. It had, no doubt, never occurred to him that the result might have a protective value and it never occurred to him, either, that by interfering, as he did, he might be undoing with one hand—by putting disabilities on the system of trade in England,—what he was doing with the other hand by imposing disabilities on those who compete with British trade. Mr. Wyndham ventured to prophesy that in another year or two when the Education of the President of the Board of Trade had proceeded at the hands of the Labour Party, he would take direct notice of the fact that foreign seamen competed seriously with our mariners. And now that Government were looking into this matter they may see that the British pilot, who was forced to go through an expensive education and take a certificate, was not robbed of the fruits of his industry by the employment of foreigners. Mr. Wyndham warned the House that if the State began to interfere with trade it abandoned the idea of Free Trade. The Labour members would not go so far as that, but they rose to Mr. Wyndham's reference to the competition of foreign seamen with British, and Mr. J.D. Wilson maintained that it was not right in principle that foreign seamen should be used for the purpose of lowering the conditions of employment of men. Mr. Brace, too, thought it should be provided that alien firemen and seamen should receive the same rate of wages as Britishers—goodness only knows why he should advocate it, except out of humanity too—and he urged the abolition of alien pilots. Even the Labourites have turned Protectionist and it was a consolation to the sponsors of the new Bill that Sir R. Ropner, Unionist—an alien by birth, by the way, and a large shipowner, too, be it remembered—stood up for the Government measure and declined to acknowledge the question as a political one—which, so far as he is concerned, was wise.

Mr. Lloyd-George does not despair of reducing the number of foreign seamen in British ships. He might do it in the manner in which Sir R. Ropner reduced the number of foreign shipowners. Papers of naturalisation cost very little and, furthermore, through their instrumentality only could the number be diminished—unless a further step towards Protection be taken. The President of the Board of Trade hopes much from the admirable suggestion for the setting up in each port of some institution for the training of British seamen for the British mercantile marine. But he had to admit, incidentally, that the adoption of this suggestion would not prove entirely efficacious, as some British ships never touched at a British port—and so they had to take on foreigners. Hence the increase. Some of the Labour members would limit the number of Lascars and Mr Lloyd-George had to remind them that the Lascar is a British subject, not a foreigner, a piece of information they had forgotten, if they ever knew it. And he surprised them further by remarking that the employment of the Lascar was not altogether a question for the shipowner, but a question of fair-play. Mr. Lloyd-George added further, to the discomfiture of Mr. Havelock Wilson, who would pose as the sailors' friend, by reading a plaintive petition from the Lascars begging to be protected from "Havelock Wilson Sahib's" interference. Labourites then would protect the British sailor against both foreigner and lascar. They are consistent in their inconsistency and that is what makes them so difficult to deal with and such a potential danger to the party which would like to claim them as obedient disciples. The debate on the new Shipping Bill must have afforded the Opposition very much amusement, though, with the exception of Mr. Wyndham, no one took the opportunity to "roast" the Government on undertaking a measure whose provisions so utterly antagonistic to all ideas of Free Trade.

PLAGUE AND ITS FREAKS. PLAGUE grows worse and worse, and brochures upon the subject of the prevention or the palliation of this dread disease become more and more numerous. One of the most interesting is that by Captain Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., entitled "The Management of a Plague Epidemic." It is published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., at Calcutta, and if it does not throw much new light on the cause of the pest it endeavours to give a succinct and understandable account of how an outbreak of the disease should be taken in hand by the health authorities whose misfortune it is to have to cope with it. Incidentally some remarkable information is given with regard to the connection of rats with plague, and, when all is said and done, there seems to be little doubt that if there were no rats there would be no plague. It seems almost like sacrilege to say that there is anything fascinating about so implacable as scourge as that now virulent amongst us; yet the study of Plague must be of an all absorbing nature to the medical fraternity. For instance, there has yet been no proper scientific explanation why the pest is so regular in its coming and going. By way of illustration, Dr. Tucker traces a supposed epidemic through its various stages, and points out that the stage of Local Place Infection cannot be prevented in the average Indian town; the Early Epidemic State can be prevented if the people assist the authorities in the evacuation, and if the material for evacuating the threatened areas is sufficient to keep pace with the progress of the disease. If the inhabitants object to the wholesale evacuation of infected areas the epidemic must go on. The local epidemics which have sprung up in various parts of the town increase in extent and ultimately fuse. The daily returns increase slowly for a week or ten days, and then the Fastigial Stage is reached.

The number of cases daily occurring has now become so large and the disease so disseminated throughout the town that it is impossible to trace the sources of infection. In the absence of scientific evacuation the panic will tend to diminish the number of inhabitants remaining, and after about a month of great loss of life and complete dislocation of all trade, the Period of Decline will be reached. When this once sets in, unlike what obtains in the Early Epidemic Stage, the curve of the plague epidemic rapidly sinks to zero. For the next week or so there may be here and there a few cases of plague in the town, representing some Residual Infection in the place, but this soon dies out, and the Period of Quiescence is reached. Then the people begin to crowd back to the town and open the shops and the plague officials are frequently terrified that there will be a recrudescence of the disease in the returned population. They may save themselves this anxiety. The commencement of Period of Quiescence is a state of local immunity. Cases of plague may be brought back from the surrounding country, but the disease does not spread. This state of local immunity is a fact, though the scientific explanation has not yet been given. Some may say that the virulence of the bacillus has been modified by frequent passage through man and animals, but this will not hold good, as plague cases may arrive from outside places in which there is no evidence that the virulence of the disease has abated. The plague begins to rise at the end of December or the beginning of January, and dies down after March, and in most places absolutely disappears in June or July. But alas, this is not the case with Bombay, for Captain Tucker points out that since 1896, when plague first appeared, there has not been a single month in which the plague returns have been nil. Truly, Bombay has become "India's Home of Plague."

THE ALIENS ACT. IT is such a short time since the Aliens Act came into force that Mr. Herbert Gladstone's interference with it can only be taken as a desire to interfere wherever possible with the work accomplished by the late Government. To say already that it is an undesirable Act is but to give voice to a preconceived judgment, which few will claim to be free from bias. It were as wise to abolish our Extradition Treaties, for the offender who has come within the power of the law is no more serious a person than he who indulges his criminal instincts by inciting others to crime. We found only one great fault with the Aliens Act and that was that it was not stringent enough. Afraid to publicly ask for its repeal attempts are now being made to make its provisions inoperative. In the early days of the year we gave a short account of the working of the Act, pointing out the ease with which undesirable aliens could, and did, evade its power. Now, positions are reversed: it is not the alien who must find excuse for entering the county, but the official who must find excuse for keeping the man out when a simple falsehood makes him powerless. A Home contemporary pithily sums up the situation in a cartoon of the "British Asylum for Alien Lost Sheep" beneath which appears: "Mr. Superintendent Gladstone" "Are you a hungry wolf at the door, infected with disease and bent on harassing my sheepfolds, or merely a poor, innocent lamb flying from persecution?" The Alien, "Well, since you ask me the question, of course I am the lamb!" Mr. S. G. "Then I give you the benefit of the doubt." It is in fact but necessary for the alien to state that he is a political refugee to absolutely checkmate the immigration officers. No saner or more necessary law was ever entered in the Statute-Book and, despite the outcry which has been raised over some more or less imaginary cases of injustice to political refugees, it has the support of the great mass of working people as much now as when it first came into operation. On the specious plea that the Act, in effect, debars to the unfortunate political refugee the right of sanctuary which Great Britain formerly held out to him, opponents of the measure would throw open our ports to the vilest refuse of Continental capitals. Here is a striking instance of the political cant which has had too much influence in shaping public affairs. There are refugees and refugees. The innocent man who has suffered from the oppression of a tyrannical Government, the citizen who is flying from religious persecution, for these and others who have committed no offence against morality, and who do not go to undercut British labour, we have sympathy. But to suggest that the most unprincipled Anarchist should be allowed to enter under the same broad category, or that the hard-pressed British workman is to be thurst to the wall by an invasion of recruits for the sweating dens of the East End of London is little short of madness. If the Home Secretary objects to the Act as a whole, he has one plain course open to him. He must ask the Prime Minister to allow the introduction of a new Act to annul the present one. To do this would be to challenge public opinion and to follow the only constitutional course.

LORD KITCHENER'S CRITIC. WE do not envy the "Times" in the ridiculous situation in which it finds itself. Its Military correspondent writes in support of Lord Kitchener's administration, and its Special Correspondent in India in his depreciation. We prefer the views of the former on military affairs, especially when we have reason to believe that the so-called "Special Correspondent in India" is Mr. Chirol, the foreign editor of our contemporary, who has twice paid flying visits to this country. It was but humanly natural that this gentleman should condemn Lord Kitchener—because to do so is to exalt Lord Curzon, his old school-fellow and college companion. When Lord Curzon made his memorable visit to the Persian Gulf ports some years ago, he took Mr. Chirol with him and afforded him facilities which were denied to all other correspondents. Mr. Chirol is now repaying his debt of gratitude, but what he writes of discontent and unrest is absolute and utter nonsense.

⁂ GOOD FRIDAY will be observed as holiday in our offices. There will therefore be no issue of the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday morning. The "Overland Summary," "Budget" and Price Current" will be issued at the usual hour on Saturday.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, Home Member, has arrived at Simla.

MAJOR-GENERAL PRETYMAN, assumed command of the Burma Division on the 30th ultimo.

LORD KITCHENER, after inspecting Dera Ismail Khan this week, will proceed to Quetta via the Zhob Valley.

COLONEL GRAY is appointed to the Jhelum Brigade, which is substituted for the colonelcy on the Staff at Multan.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between the Hon'ble John Ashburnham, second son of Bertram, third Earl of Ashburnham, and Miss Maud Mary Royal-Dawson, eldest daughter of the late Charles Royal-Dawson, of Ootacamund.

MR. SHOLTO SKRINE'S motion in favour of the abolition of the Tea Cess, but of which the wording has not yet been finally settled, will come before the Tea and Produce Committee on the 30th instant, says the London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon," when Mr. G. A. Talbot, the Chairman, who is now in Ceylon, will be present.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., left Mahableshwar yesterday from Poona and arrives in Bombay to-day. He leaves by steamer for Karachi at noon and visits Kotri, Hyderabad. Kotri and Quetta. The arrivals and departures from each place will be private. He is accompanied by Colonel Watkis D.A.G., and Captain T. D. Jackson D.S.O. Officiating A.D.C.

WE learn from a Government Order, dated the 28th ultimo, that the Governor in Council having carefully considered the amendments to the Madras Planters' Labour Act of 1903, proposed by the United Planters Association of Southern India and by the Nilgiri Planters Association, agrees that the Act requires amendments in certain directions. A Bill has accordingly been drafted (1) for effecting the execution of labour contracts in the presence of two witnesses; (2) for placing the contract between a maistry and a sub-maistry on the same footing as a contract between a planter and a maistry; and (3) for providing for the rescission of an order passed by a Magistrate under Section 23 for the repayment of advances.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston delivered judgment on the application for revision in the case in which Mr. H. C. Bayne, driver of motor-car No. 187, was convicted by Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of driving his car rashly and negligently in Queen's Road, and causing hurt to one Amin Baba, and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default fifteen days' simple imprisonment. Accused's license for the remainder of the period was suspended, and he was declared disqualified to hold a license. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, cancelled the order for one day's imprisonment, but allowed the fine to remain in force. The accused's license was ordered to be suspended for three months from the date of the Magistrate's order, the order as to a permanent disqualification to hold it being set aside.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A new and excellently diversified serial publication is ANTHROPOS, an International Review, edited by P. W. Schmidt and published by the Zaunrith Press, Salzburg, Austria. The first number is before us and it contains a fund of original information—ethnological and linguistic—from many distant parts of the globe. The Latin preface states that the contributors to the review will write in their own tongue, be it Latin, German, Italian or Spanish and the articles will be printed in these languages. This gives the publication a special direct and undiluted character. Some papers are written in two languages, for example in French and German, on alternate pages. A paper on the "Religious Rites and Customs of the Dyaks of Sarawak" by Leo Nyuak, translated by Ven. Rev. E Dunn has the technical part of it in both Dyak and English. The introduction to the Review is in French by Monsignor A. le Roy who explaining the position of the Missionary in foreign parts takes a broad-minded and scientific view of his work. His first duty is of course to propagate the Gospel, to teach the catechism and to place the truths necessary to salvation within reach of the greatest number possible of souls. This is the aim of his life, that for which he has abandoned family and country, and for this he must keep alive his first enthusiasm in the sacred cause he has espoused. But to do his work well, he must form a plan of campaign, learn to know the country he labours in, its geography, its population, the relation of its tribes and families to each other. If these points are not studied, it is but too likely that time, money and strength will be spent in vain, and that a station set up in ignorance of unsuitable or impossible surroundings may have to be abandoned. The Bishop takes the opportunity to remark on the many errors which different explorers have made in trying to fill in the blank parts of the map with their own discoveries. "They have" he says, "accumulated names of towns, villages tribes, people, rivers, mountains, and countries without any knowledge of the indigenous language, on the authority of a guide or an interpreter who did not understand what he was asked, who was tired of being questioned, or who for the mere fun of the thing misled the great man he was guiding. Consequently the maps of new countries piously collected from the hands of travellers by learned Societies swarm with mistakes. There are indeed, certain maps filled in with native names that simply mean mountain, you fatigue me, or even, I do not know, according to the answer vouchsafed to the explorer by his guide. A missionary who knows the language of the country will not deal in these absurdities." The missionary who approaches his work in the right spirit, will study the manners of the people among whom he is to work. He will realise that the word Savage does not really apply to any people who acknowledge law, the ties of family, or social obligations: he will examine into their beliefs and religious practices. He will learn their language so that he can converse with them and teach them. If then the missionary does all this thoroughly should he not share the knowledge he thus acquires with the European world?

It is the better to accomplish this that "Anthropos," the International Review, has been founded. The first number has been so successful that the size is increased and the Review will appear more frequently than was first intended. Articles are promised from every part of the habitable world to which missions are sent. Scientific men have shown their interest and have promised their collaboration. Professors in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Paris, Prague, Rome, Cologne, Treves, India (Dr. Grierson) Luxemburg, Christiana, Regensburg. Hamburg, Freiburg and in many other European towns will lend their valuable assistance. The contents of the first number are most interesting. Besides those to which we have already referred, there is an article on the Myths and Old Popular Tales of Brazil by Father C. Teschauer who is stationed at Porto Alegre and who has studied the traditions and philology of the people among whom he works. He writes in German. Then Father B. S. da Prade who has also been a Missionary in Brazil gives in Italian an account of an "Expedition to the Corados of San Paolo," a South American people who would not allow a foreigner of any kind to approach them, but whose repugnance and enmity was partly overcome by patience and perseverance; their manners and customs being then observed in their own wild homes. Father Van Thiel from Nyanza writes on "The Witch doctor of Equatorial Africa" an enlightening paper in French. From Shantung, China, another German Missionary tells of the treatment of hair and the growth and significance of the long plait of the Chinese. Father Witte has an interesting article on the "Songs of the Gwhe-Neger" who hail from Togo in West Africa. This article has the scores of several wild Volkslieder set with native and German words and will be continued. An Annamite Collection of fables from Tonquin in the vernacular and in Spanish is followed by a paper written by the Abbe Quesdon, formerly missionary in Cambodia on "The Kmere Literature and Buddhism" in which that philosophic religion is placed in a new light and the divergences of authors, translators and copyists are aminadverted on with considerable justice. Most of the papers are illustrated and the whole Review teems with instruction and interest. The more important papers will be continued and there is every prospect that the publication will take a high rank among scientific and entertaining Magazines.

WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH, by William le Queux (George Bell & Sons). This story opens dramatically enough with a murder in a wood, and goes on in every chapter unfolding depths of villainy and horrors unending. The heroine, Sybil Burnet, a beautiful and fascinating girl, one of the smartest of the Smart Set is in some inexplicable way at the mercy and bidding of a gang of the most unscrupulous section of the swell-mob, conspirators, murderers, thieves and sharpers. The hero who combines a marvellous degree of simplicity with a persistent and skilful determination to discover the murderer of the victim in the wood, and the connection of the gang with Sybil, gives himself no rest for months until he accomplishes his purpose. The author show much ingenuity in keeping up the interest without satisfying the curiosity of the reader. He piles mystery on mystery until the final explanation reveals the iniquitous system on which the men who posed as gay social butterflies had built up an elaborate edifice of cold blooded crime.

A SICILIAN MARRIAGE by Douglas Sladen (George Bell and Sons) is a very pretty story, with which the history of the island ancient and monumental is charmingly interwoven. There is a delightful atmosphere of informed loafing in delectable summer regions about the whole thing. Though too or three idylls are pursuing their romantic flight there is nothing too intense about any of their phases. We meet with untoward accidents and brigands' deeds, imprisonment in mysterious caves, intermingled with very modern hotel life and sight-seeing. The episodes in the story are, we are told, based on real occurrences and this gives a zest to the perusal. though the reader is honestly shown that such events are not frequent and are only crowded into these pages to give the vivid local colour that might otherwise be lacking. The purpose does not matter, as long as the tale is so well told and so picturesque.

"No. 101," by Wymond Carey (William Blackwood and Sons) The period of this story is 1745, the time when the Jacobite cause looked hopeful and the battle of Fontenoy was bravely fought. It is historical and bright, both in description and incident and we follow its events with keen and ever growing interest. This perhaps blinds us as we read, to the fact that many of the links on which the story hangs are weak, and that the actions of the chief personages is often inconsistent and therefore wanting in dramatic truth. "No. 101" is the heroine, and displays an amazing versatility changing her character with lightning-like rapidity. Throughout she is animated by a determination to vindicate the rights of a great house and though revenge is what she desires it is not to be dealt out on ignoble lines. There is plenty of vigorous action, the secret service members see to that, and the graphic relation of the fateful occurrences in the boudoir or in the field is well done. The curious result of the confidential work performed mysteriously by "No. 101" is shown to have had its effect on both British and French diplomacy while the person who passed under that cypher name really remained unknown to the statesmen of either country and was not even identified by her friends.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

THE TOLL OF VICTIMS.

Message from King Edward.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 10.

A French squadron has been ordered to Naples to assist in the relief measures.

The central crater is now almost smokeless, but the lower craters are still emitting vast clouds.

Seventy-nine bodies have hitherto been recovered from the church at San Giuseppe.

King Edward is deeply touched by the Vesuvius disaster and has telegraphed to King Emmanuel his deep sympathy.

Their Italian Majesties have returned to Rome.

LONDON, April 11.

Ottojano has been smothered in ashes and the population of 200 has perished.

The volcano resumed its activity last night and is now throwing up showers of sulphur and sand. Torre del Greco and Torre Annunziata are cut off from Naples. Several correspondents are there and unable to leave.

Fourteen dead and 124 injured have been extricated from the ruins of the market which collapsed at Naples.

One hundred and five bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Church at San Giuseppe.

POSTAL CONGRESS AT ROME.

A Message from Abyssinia.

LONDON, April 10.

The Postal Congress has been opened at Rome. An official from the Italian Foreign Office represented Abyssinia and announced that King Menelik was desirous of joining the Postal Union.

THE STRANDING OF THE CRUISER DONEGAL.

Sentence on Officers.

The court martial on the stranding of the cruiser Donegal in the Gulf of Suez, last month, has resulted in Captain Grogan and sub-Lieut. Best being severely reprimanded. Lieut. Jones is dismissed his ship and forfeits a year's seniority, and Lieut. Hemans is reprimanded.

THE NATAL RISING.

Bambaata Seeks Safety.

The rebellious Chief Bambaata has reached a dense forest where pursuit is almost hopless, but he Police and some friendlies will attempt to track him down.

WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

The Commons have read a second time the Bill for extending the Workman's Compensation Act to practically every person working for an employer, including seamen, but excluding clerks and domestics.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Commons, said the ordinance leasing the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries is not yet sanctioned and Lord Elgin is considering the matter.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD KITCHENER.

A subsequent Reuter's telegram announces that the letter, published by the "Times" on Lord Kitchener, was from its special correspondent in India.

[Presumably this refers to Mr. Chirol.]

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

A Trade Mission.

LONDON, April 11.

A German expedition of forty-five men and women of various trades is proceeding to Abyssinia under Herr Bosch, formerly a member of Herr Rosen's mission, to instruct the Abyssinians. They take a quantity of agricultural implements with them and remain there for three years. The ultimate object of the expedition is to promote German trade in that quarter.

THE PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE.

The United States supported by France has asked Russia to postpone the proposed Hague Conference to prevent clashing with the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro.

POLICE REFORM IN BENGAL.

A BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA April 11.

Police reform is being initiated in Bengal and in to-day's "Gazette" the appointment, of four Deputy Superintendents of Police is notified. The officers now appointed have been selected from Inspectors of Police, and four more appointments will shortly be notified, the selection being made from candidates not yet in Government service or from officers serving in other departments under Government.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA KUMARI OF MOURBHANJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The death is reported on the 9th instant at Baripada of the Maharaja Kumari of Mourbhanj. The opening of the Baripada Technical and Industrial Institution is, therefore, postponed.

THE VICEROY AT THE FRONTIER.

INSPECTION OF DEFENCES.

DEPUTATION FROM THE TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MALAKHAND, April 11-

At the parade yesterday morning at Nowshera, the Viceroy decorated Mrs. Clay with the medal awarded to her for distinguished services rendered to the sufferers from the earthquake at Kangra in 1905. After breakfast on the same day Major Goldfrey presented to the Viceroy a deputation, from the Mehtar of Chitral headed by that potentate's foster brother. The deputation presented some hawks, cloth and arms used by the inhabitants of Chitral and the Kafirs to his Excellency. The native officers of the local levy also presented to his Excellency some old coins which have been dug up at various times in different parts of the country.

After breakfast to-day his Excellency and Staff rode and her Excellency drove in a motor car to Chakdara, a distance of about 11 miles, and are expected back at about 5 this evening. Their Excellencies inspect the fort and defences there and lunch with Colonel Vaughan, the officer commanding, and the officers of the 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. After lunch their Excellencies witness 12-pounder B. L. gun practice.

RIOTS AT SEISTAN AND MESHED.

PERSIAN TROOPS ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 11.

On the 27 th of March a. riot occurred at Nasaratabad in Seistan directed against the measures for the suppression of plague, taken by the local authorities, The mob destroyed the temporary shelters erected for the accommodation of plague patients and also wrecked the plague hospital. Some apprehension was at first entertained for the safety of European residents, but order was soon restored and Persian troops are now on their way to Seistan to assist the local authorities in maintaining tranquility.

On 6th April a. small bread riot occurred at Meshed which led to the town being occupied by Persian troops. On 8th April the disturbance increased and the people assumed a hostile attitude to the Governor-General and tax farmers. The Persian troops were temporarily worsted in an encounter with the mob in the streets of the town, but owing to the vigorous action by the Governor-General order was restored. On 9th April three people are said to have been killed during the disturbance.

The Consul General at Meshed reports that there is now no cause for anxiety.

WATER SUPPLY TO POONA AND KIRKEE.

A NEW SCHEME SANCTIONED.

TO COST SIXTEEN LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 11.

A comprehensive scheme for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, and City and its suburbs has been drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay. It is proposed to instal a general central scheme of water supply for all the four districts, comprising Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, Poona City and suburbs.

The head works for the scheme will be located near Parvati Hill at the 4th mile on the Poona-Singarh Road. Up to this point the water of the Canal is not liable to pollution. Settling tanks will be constructed here by the side of Mutha right bank canal, to hold not less than seven days' supply for the whole station; to these filter beds and a pure water tank will be attached and pumping engines will raise water from the pure water tank into the two reservoirs placed on a hill slope near the Parvati Temple.

Each of the four districts is already provided with a fairly complete distribution pipe service. In some part of the City particularly, the distribution service needs improvement, but this may be left to be dealt with by the City Municipality. The City at present draws from the Mutha irrigation canal a daily supply of 7 1/2 lakhs of gallons by making an annual payment of Rs. 10,000.

It also derives 5 to 10 lakhs of gallons from the Katraj tank and district. During the monsoon the former supply is silt laden and turbid, and in fair season the Katraj supply is foul. Neither supply is filtered and there is no means of purification or even of settling the water. Nearly 6 lakhs of gallons are said to be drawn from old wells daily. There are three other ducts besides, which give comparatively a small supply to certain cisterns in parts of the City.

The Government have approved of these proposals which are roughly estimated to cost nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, and they desire to know whether the City Municipality are willing to participate in the general scheme. The cost of the works required for Poona City amounts to Rs. 6,81,000. Of this amount Rs. 5,27,0.0 are for works required exclusively for the City, and Rs. 1,24,000 represent the City's share of outlay required for works common to the whole system.

MR. GOKHALE STARTS AGAIN FOR ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 11.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale C. I. E., left Poona for England this morning when a large number of his friends and admirers were present at the station. Mr. Gokhale will remain in England for six months.

A SUIT AGAINST A PRINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Bodily, the suit of Alice van Ingen, a medical practitioner against R. N. Mathewson, printer and publisher, was taken up. The suit is for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 being the balance of the price of the "local" press, the "Indian Scotsman" and "Indian Medical Recorder" besides interest. The case is proceeding.

An old Martiniere boy of Calcutta, has been distinguishing himself for bravery in England, and as a fitting reward was recently presented by Lord Mayor Thewlis, in the Manchester Town Hall, with the certificate of the Royal Humane Society. The young man, who is an electrician in the employ of the Lancashire Electric Power Company, was walking along the side of the river wharfe in June last when he was informed that a man who had been bathing was lying at the bottom of 18 feet of water. In the young man dived, fully dressed as he was, and speedily brought the bather, who was unconscious, to the surface. Then the rescuer and his friends set vigorously to work and in twenty minutes respiration was restored. The young man is Mr. Rupert Collis Leslie, son of Mr. William Leslie, of Messrs. W. Leslie and Co., Calcutta.

THE RECENT OUTRAGE AT LALITPUR.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Recently we gave an account of a murderous assault by an ex-Octori Inspector of Lalitpur on Mr. Smith, the officiating Assistant Commissioner, the Deputy Collector and the Municipal Secretary.

The man's name is Labh Sing. He was dismissed by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Municipal Committee held early in the morning of the 30th March. After the meeting was over, Mr. Smith, accompanied by Saiyyid Mazhar Ali and Chaube Deokinandan, the Municipal Secretary, proceeded to make some inspections in the town. As they were turning away from the last shop visited, the dismissed inspector dashed out upon them from behind a tree with an axe. Mr. Smith was struck down from behind, and the Deputy Collector as he turned to see what had happened. The Municipal Secretary, who was standing a few yards off, saw their fate, and rightly anticipating that he would be the next victim, ran for his life and fled into a bania's shop, closely followed by his pursuer. An unfortunate stranger, who was sitting on the threshold of the shop. was struck down as he attempted to get out of the way, but escaped with a slight wound on the shoulder. The ex-inspector then burst into the shop, which was so full of sacks of grain that there was barely standing room for the two men and no space for the efficient use of an axe (as he regretfully explained later.) In the struggle which ensued the Secretary succeeded in catching hold of the axe. When he announced this fact the crowd which had collected outside—and had until then paid no heed to his agonised cries for help—entered the shop and secured the assailant.

At the enquiry the prisoner made a full confession, in the course of which he mentioned that he had purchased the axe nearly a year ago, foreseeing even then that he might some day need it to kill the Municipal Secretary withit and that he spend part of the day preceding the affair in sharpening the weapon. He explained that though he regarded the Municipal Secretary as the real origin of all his troubles, yet Mr. Smith and Saiyyid Mazhar Ali had also deserved punishment for not taking his part more actively. He described how he followed the party as they went round the town, waiting for a favourable opportunity to attack, with the axe concealed up his sleeve. He was careful to explain that nothing but want of space inside the shop prevented him from making an end of the Secretary. He evidently felt that he owed it to himself to remove any possible misapprehension on the subject. Subsequently, however, he professed to have forgotten all about the affair, and suggested that if ever he did commit so monstrous a crime—which he would take leave to doubt—he must have been out of his mind at the time, and neither conscious of nor responsible for his actions. Both the wounded men are making good progress, Mr. Smith's case was complicated by an attack of erysipelas, but he is now out of danger and mending rapidly. Saiyyid Mazhar Ali's wound is also being well. but has unfortunately affected his sight for the time being, and there is a danger that the vision may be permanently injured.

The prisoner has been commited to the Jhansi Sessions.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, April 8.

Since my last letter only two fresh cases have been reported from Mapuça, bringing up the total to 25, including those that occurred in other villages. It is believed, however, that not all of them are plague cases, especially the ones relating to the woman at Calangute who was under observation, the student from the Porvorim School who died in the lazaretto at Reis Magos and the young girl who expired at Saligao. It now transpires that the woman who is now on a fair way to recovery was suffering from ordinary fever which was aggravated by fright owing to her being isolated; the student was down with remittent fever for about a week previous to the plague scare in a distant village and the girl had pneumonia. Whatever the real character of the disease in these three Instances, the authorities dealt with them as bubonic cases. The deceased were buried with the necessary precautions, their clothes and bedding were burnt and the houses in which they lived were subjected to a thorough disinfection. As it happens everywhere at beginning the scare is so great that even relatives abandon the patient and others are not allowed to approach him for fear of contagion. Under the circumstances, it is hoped that Government will adopt better measures for the protection of plague patients and see that they are properly treated and nursed and also issue strict instruction to its subordinates with a view to preventing an ordinary case being put down as plague without due enquiry and careful diagnosis.

Hardly any soul can be seen passing through Mapuça which is otherwise a very busy centre. The inhabitants have fled and in some quarters, it looks as if the city has been hit by shot and shell. Here the roofs of a row of shops in the bazaar have been removed, there some small houses have been pulled down, further away one notices the smouldering of embers—all due to ravages wrought by plague war. The Public Works Department is busy drawing up plans for the opening of roads through the congested localities, which are filled with dirt and through which neither the air nor the rays of the sun have much of a chance of penetrating. There is activity all round and it is trusted that by availing themselves of the evacuation of the villa, the authorities will not lose time in disinfecting and cleaning the Angean stables, and providing lungs to the infected area, before the panic-stricken people return to their homes. On the occasion of Col. Novaes' last visit to Mapuça, his Excellency found it surprising that the Municipal Corporation should have distinguished itself by the absence of the Chairman or any of its members on the day. The leading paper of Nova Goa commenting on this fact remarks sarcastically:—"It is not surprising. As it was not a question of illumination and the firing of crackers, the Municipality had nothing to do there."

So far as the adjacent villages of Bardez are concerned, the Regedores or village patels have received suitable instructions from their administrative heads and all are doing their utmost to prevent the dissemination of plague. At Margao, arrivals from Mapuça have to appear before the Administrador for inspection. In various churches special prayers have been offered invoking divine aid for the extinction of the dreaded evil.

The hot season is just setting in, and people are gradually moving to sea-side, and other fresh water sorts. The high folk from here have gone to Caranzalem while the others have shifted to Quegdevelim, Baga and Assonora.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.	
Townshend, Col C V	Forman Col R N
Grey, Miss	Whitaker Lieut C N D
Vincent Miss E	Christie Mr E B
Macmillan Mr W F	Hamilton Mr & Mrs T H &
Rhenius Mr	2 children
Pube Capt & Mrs & infant	Wood Miss E
Millar Mr J	Smith Mr J A
Hall Miss M E	Cuss Mr H
Hamilton Mr F M	Horsburgh Mr A W W
Lloyed Col O E P	
FROM MARSEILLES.	
Whitting Mr E C G	Dane Misses
Butlers Mr G	O'Reilly Capt C M
Kavanagh Miss	Crawford, Mr A
Boult Miss	Scott, Lieut A N DeV
Clark Mr F G	Westmacott, Leiut R
Austin Mr & Mrs J M C	Leadbeike Misses
Pritchard Maj & Mrs C H &	Mann Mr M A
2 children	Chancellor Mr H S V
Smith Miss W A	Wooledge Col G F
Follie Major F	Framjee Mr B S
Winton Mr B L	Annesley Major H A
Shillidar, Revd J	Bennett Mr & Mrs C P
Wiggin Lieut-Col E A	Cayper Mr T G
Wiggin Mrs	
FROM BRINDISI—Fitch, Mr C	
FOR KARACHI.	
Galbraith Miss	Lloyd Mr & Mrs C V
Sandway Miss	Brookbank Mr C N
Hudson Mr & Mrs W F	Garden Mr W F
Ward Miss L M	Vines Mr & Mrs [illegible]

THE RECENT MOTOR PROSECUTION.

APPEAL COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, delivered judgments at the High Court in the revision case, in which Mr. H. C. Bayne, driver of a licensed motor-car, was convicted by Mr. Cursandas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, of driving his car rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life on Queen's Road, and causing injury to Amir Baba, The Magistrate had sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, to suffer fifteen days' further simple imprisonment. His licence was suspended; and he was declared disqualified from obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle. The case was argued on Wednesday last by the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, who was instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecuter, for the Crown, and by Mr. Lowndes, who was instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, as counsel for the accused.

The Chief Justice remarked that the sentence passed by the Magistrate fell short of what would have entitled the accused to file an appeal; so, this application was made in revision. In such an application, it was the ordinary rule to accept the Lower Court's findings of facts; hence, Mr. Lowndes had limited his arguments to asking for a revision of the sentence on the ground of the punishment being excessive, stated to be due to the Magistrate's having allowed himself to be influenced by considerations for which there was no legal foundation. The charges framed in the case were under Sections 279 and 336 of the Penal Code, and Section 2 of the Bombay Motor Vehicle Act of 1904. It was not disputed that the offences charged to the accused did not fall within the terms of the Act; the charges under the Penal Code were included, because it was in accordance with the practice ordinarily adopted in these cases. The legal result of it was that a heavier punishment could be inflicted under the Code. Well-known was the punishment of a sentence of one day's imprisonment. Its purpose was to exercise clemency towards an accused. It was ordinarily passed where imprisonment was the only punishment allowed by law; and the Magistrate saw, in the circumstances of the case, grounds for passing the lightest possible sentence. In practice, the person on whom it was passed was not placed in prison; but he remained to all intents and purposes as free as if the sentence had not been passed. In the present case, however, no necessity for such a sentence arose: it was not passed to secure compliance with the law; for there was another punishment sanctioned, and it had been inflicted. It could not be attributed to clemency; its consequence was to place on the accused the stigma attaching to the sentence of imprisonment without imposing on him the penalty at all for which imprisonment was intended. The present was not the first occasion on which the High Court had to comment on this form of punishment, when it was wrested from its proper purpose. The Advocate-General had most fairly admitted his having found it difficult to defend this part of the sentence in these circumstances; the Court, therefore, directed the sitting aside of it. Coming to the subject of the fine, the Chief Justice said that though it had been urged that this was double the maximum prescribed by the Motor Vehicle Act, it still was within the limits permitted by Section 279 of the Penal Code. He could not say it was so severe as to call for their interference in revision. So much for the punishment under the Penal Code. Dealing with the penalties passed under the Motor Act, it appeared the Magistrate had purported to incapacitate the accused from ever driving a vehicle in Bombay for the rest of his life. He appeared to rest this part of the sentence on the passages in his judgment: "It is a wonder that this is the first appearance of the accused in Court. It is impossible to conceive that this was the first occasion on which the accused was unfortunate enough to drive so rashly and negligently." It had been admitted that there was nothing in the record to justify these remarks: there was no legal evidence of any previous conviction or charge, or even of previous rash or negligent driving by the accused. It was on legal evidence alone that a Court of Law could act; therefore, Mr. Lowndes had taken strong exception to this expression of opinion, and protested against the Magistrate's making it the basis, on which he had determined the character of the punishment to be inflicted. At the same time, the Judges of the Appeal Court were informed, that immediately after the offence accused's conduct was such that no complaint of it was made; he had made no attempt to escape detection by driving away from the scene. On the contrary, he had the injured person taken to the hospital, and immediately reported the matter to the Police. These matters needed consideration, in so far as the sentence involved perpetual disqualification; for this part of the sentence was illegal. This was admitted by the prosecution, and the Magistrate had very properly made a representation to the High Court to that effect, and requested an annulment of the order. The sentence of disqualification after the period of suspension must be set aside. It only remained to consider the order for the suspension of the accused's license. This license was taken out last January, so the Magistrate's order for the suspension would prevent the accused from following his present calling for about nine months. As a reason for moderating the sentence, Mr. Lowndes had told the Court the accused's having already lost through his suspension an opportunity of a lucrative employment, and that if the sentense were to be upheld, he would lose his present place. On this point, the argument for the prosecution had been conducted before the Judges with great fairness and moderation. It was stated that the Police did out press for a severe sentence before the Magistrate nor was it asked here for the continuing of the suspension prescribed by the Magistrate's order. At the same time it was contended there should be some suspension of the license. This was reasonable, for where there had been rash and negligent driving on a public road endangering human life—and on the Magistrate's finding, the Court would assume the accused to be guilty of that offence—some suspension of licence was an appropriate penalty. Having regard to all these circumstances, the learned Chief Justice thought that the requirements of the case would be met if the period of suspension was reduced to three calender months from 29th March 1906, the date of the Magistrate,s order.

Mr. Justice Aston, who concurred, said Mr. Lowndes, who appeared for the accused, had not contended that the facts taken to be proved by the third Presidency Magistrate were insufficient to establish an offence of negligently driving a motor vehicle at a speed or in a manner which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, was dargerous to the public; but his main argument as to this part of the case was that, taking all the facts to be as decided by the Magistrate, a conviction under section 2 the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act (Bombay Act of 1904,) under which as well as under sect. 279 of the Indian Penal Code the accused was prosecuted, would be more appropriate than a conviction under the Penal Code. Theis lordships' attention was drawn to the observatons near the end of Mr. Chhabildass' judgment, and they were asked to infer from these observations, for which the record afforded no support, that by permitting himself to display this hostile attitude to the accused the Magistrate had given cause for consideration whether, in resorting to the Penal Code, in addition to the Motor Vehicles Act the larger fine of Rs. 200, the maximum unappealable sentence of fine, and in adding a sentence of imprisonment, the Magistrate was influenced by an unjudicial antipathy rather than by a calm and impartial view of the merits of the case. The impropriety, his Lordship said, of the Magistrate's concluding remarks was obvious. There was, moreover force, his lordship thought, in the contention that where there had been special legislation for a particular type of offence, the maximum punishment provided in such special Act for that particular offence might be accepted as an appropriate maximum. On the other hand, though the punishment for rash or negligent driving to the public danger provided by section 279 of the Indian Penal Code was greater, the more general provisions of the Penal Code are calculated to remind a Magistrate, when the prosecution is under that Code, and the danger is alleged to have been caused by rash or negligent driving, that it is not only on the part of drivers of vehicles that the Penal Code enforces the civic duty of circumspection, from the neglect of which the imputability of culpable negligence arises. After referring to the provisions of law, his Lordship, remarked that a driver prosecuted under both a special Act and the Penal Code could not well complain that he had been convicted under the latter, which takes so fully into contemplation that a danger on a public way may be created by an obstructive, rash or negligent act of some person not driving a vehicle without any want of due care and caution on the part of any driver of a vehicle. Again, the learned Advocate-General was instructed to state that the prosecution was instituted by the police under the Penal Code as well as under the Bomboy Motor Vehicles Act 2 of 1904, with a purpose and not from excessive caution. These considerations, his lordship said, pointed to the conclusion that there was not sufficient ground for altering the conviction to one under section 2 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act. On the remaining points in the case, his lordship entirely concurred with the learned Chief Justice.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola presiding.

APPOINTMENT OF A RESPONSIBLE ENGINEER AT HOME.

The following letter from the Commissioner was recorded:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 4956 of the 24th January last sanctioning the entering into of a contract with Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster for the supply of ejectors, &c., required for the Malabar Hill Sewerage Sub-District No. 2, I have the honour to state for the information of the Standing Committee that it is necessary to appoint a responsible Engineer in England to inspect from time to time the manufacture of the ejectors and to carry out the necessary tests. Mr. G. Midgley Taylor has agreed to undertake this work for a fee of 50 Guineas and out-of-pocket travelling expenses. I consider the fee to be reasonable and have arranged to engage him for the purpose on the above terms. The expenditure will be met from the contingent provision for the work."

COMPLAINTS RE THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The following petition from the Rev. Father H.S. Nicholson and 117 residents of Mazagon was recorded, and it was resolved to inform them that the matter was now under consideration:—(1) The leakage from the Reservoir has rendered the whole of Mazagon unhealthy and has resulted in widespread ill-health and depreciation of properties near the Hill on which the Reservoir stands have since the erection of the Reservosr been rendered unhealthy. Several of the Compounds near the Reservoir are water-logged with the leakage from it and are hot beds of malaria. (2) As those who lived in the district and those whose property and health are most detrimentally affected by the leakage we urge upon the Municipality the duty of dealing with the matter was one of urgency. (3) The Municipality erected the Reservoir which is the source of so much evil, and are, we contend directly. responsible for the mischief and we respectfully urge that the responsible of a the evil to continue unchecked rest with them. (4) The difficulty of providing housing accomodation in the Island of Bombay would be appreciably lessened if Mazagon could once more be rendered healthy. as there is abundant room in this easily accessible quarter of Bombay for a. large increase of population. (5) The remedy to be applied must be determined by the Municipality, but we would remind them that Expert Advice advised the removal of the Reservoir from Mazagon, and we would again urge that whatever remedy be adopted, cost should not be allowed to determine the question, when it is a matter affecting the health of a large area of the City."

THE ALLEGED BANDORA HORRORS,

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas, accompanied with a copy of a Prize Essay on Frightful Cruelties to Animals used for Human Food in India by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, and inviting particular attention to the description of "Bandora Horrors" 8 page therof, requesting to be informed how far the description is correct and what steps will be taken by the Corporation to prevent the cruelties described by Mr. Koor. Appealing to the Mahomedan Members of the Corporation to have the Essay reprinted in English and Urdu, to visit the Bandora Slaughter Houses personally during working hours, and to do what they think advisable to ensure the least possible pain to the poor animals killed there for food.

In a memo from the Superintendent of Markets to the Commissioner it was stated:—"So far as the slaughter of animals (cows, bullocks, &c.,) in the presence of other animals is concerned. the Corporation have already resolved to construct lethal chambers and the Executive Engineer is now preparing the plans and estimates for the same. As to the knives used for the slaughter of these animals they are always kept sharp. Their length is 16 inches, of which the handle is only 4 inches long. The statement that these animals are skinned before life is extinct is not true. The time occupied slaughtering one animal is one minute only, and life becomes extinct in fourteen minutes. It is only after that the process of skinning commences. This can not be done before life is extinct, as the poor victims invariably kick and struggle upto the very last. Due arrangement have been made for the supply of water and grass to these animals and no complaints have ever been received in regard to this. All animals that are brought to the fair ground are minutely examined to see that none of them are pregnant or unfit for slaughter, and those that are found in that state are returned to their owners or servants in charge. who forthwith remove them from the Bandora compound. A second examination takes place when those animals that are passed as fit for slaughter are allowed to enter the inner yard of the Slaughter House for slaughter, and then too if any found pregnant, diseased or otherwise unfit for slaughter is at once rejected. No cows, or she-goats that are discovered to be carrying are ever allowed to be slaughtered at Bandra.

It was resolved to forward this matter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the applicant be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

A CONFERENCE OF SUB-JUDGES IN POONA.

UNIFORMITY OF PRACTICE WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 11.

A Conference of Subordinate Judges of the Poona District was held in Poona for the last two days, Mr. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge, presiding. The Conference was held for the purpose of discussing the doubtful question of precedure on the working of courts with a view to secure uniformity of practice in all courts. Several questions, raised by the Subordinate Judges and pleaders, were discussed and decided.

POSTAL CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A large number of printed advertisements, price-lists, etc., sent by Merchants and Trading Firms by post do not generally weigh more than 5 tolas. According to the present rules, 1/2 anna is the minimum for a book-post whether it weighs 1 tola or 10. If a concession viz., of 3 pies up to 5 tolas on book-posts, be granted, we are sure that not only a great encouragement be afforded to many a Merchant and Firm, but a real impetus be given to Indian trade in general.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. PONNU & Co.,
Municipal and Local Board Suppliers.
Madras, April 8.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

Last evening at the Cathedral the Choir gave a rendering of selections from the Passion Music of Handel's "Messiah"—the popular Oratoria during the Lent season. A large congregation assembled in expectation of a vocal treat, and they were not dissapointed. Mr. Edgar Faulkner conducted, Mr. Clement Robinson being at the organ, and the Choir were augmented by fifteen ladies and gentlemen. The music opened with the Chorus "Behold the Lamb" followed by the Air "He was despised" which was very sympathetically rendered by Miss Russell. Mr. G. E. Thomas was in excellent voice in the recitative, "Thy rebuke hath broken"; and Miss Hammett also contributed to the vocalism, with the Air, "Why do the nations so furiously rage" and the recital ended with the Hallelujah Chorus. An offertory was taken on behalf of the Cathedral Improvement Fund.

The Graphic of March the 24th has some of the last scenes of the Royal Tour in its illustrations. The Prince of Wales being saluted with a handshake by a monkey at the Banares Hanuman Temple is one of these. A gallant attempt at reproducing the illuminations on the river Ganges in the sacred city, has been made by that talented artist, Mr. Jacomb-Hood. Ralph Cleaver's sketches in the House of Commons are excellent, the likenesses good, and entirely free from caricature. Four pictures show the interiors of the British, French, Austrian and German Lower Houses. An interesting photograph is that taken by flashlight, of the Kings of Portugal and Spain at a royal banquet.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

"Independents" Day in Paris.

CARNIVAL AND THE HORSE SHOW.

A QUARTETTE OF QUEENS.

PARIS, March 22.

The glorious weather of late which fild the Bois with a tremendous host of carriage-folk and pedestrians, and put to hopeless rout all the habitual methods of transportation, has turned into a sort of chilly incertitude in the afternoon. The sun and the rain have fought it out between them; the honours of war, I am afraid, belong to the rain, which has left a trail of mud behind it. In the Salon des Artistes Independants, where I was the other day, the rain dripped, here and there, through the glass roof, which is no said to your contemplation of a picture. Taken in the symbolical sense, there is need, no doubt, of a little water in the wine of impressionism. Stark, staring impressionism, however, is conspicuous by its absence, this year. In a cursory glance before the show has regularly opened, which takes place to-morrow morning. I should say that art, independent art, has grown saner with age. When you come to think of it, the Independents are getting on in years. They are twenty-two to-day. They started with the idea of being what they profess to be, still—i.e., independent of all official patronage: but this afternoon. I walked in the wake of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Minister of Fine Arts. He was making an official round of the two glass houses of the Cours la Reine where the pictures are disposed. So the free and untrammelled painters take off their hats to authority with such hopelessly conventional institutions as the two Salons which in six weeks' time will blossom and bloom in the Grand Palais. It is a confession that even Independents cannot do without patronage.

The sailing orders of the Society are still, however no juries and no prizes. The object is to enable the artist, with something to express to show himself freely to the word. Even in its tamer mood, the Independents can provide some remarkable colour schemes, some sensational drawing, and some preposterous poses. One must suppose it is genius underfed that produces these masterpieces. They have the appearance of a man clutching at the last chance to get a square meal. Nevertheless, besides the wildly impossible and frankly hideous, you will discover dainty pieces of work, delicate bits of colouring, careful compositions, and a nice eye for arrangement, showing that the young school and the independent school, has the making of something that is lasting and a tributary to the world's store of beauty. The Anglo-Saxon is well represented at this show. Mr. Stephen Haweis, whose work has already been noted in this column, shows a series of great merit, either as sketches of Brittany or as drawings, of types. Mrs Alfred Haseldene has some scenes of the old town of Bruges which are interesting, as well as other work of Belgian origin: and Miss M. D. Hurst has water-colour studies of nature which exhibit promise. There are other English students whose work must be touched on in a subsequent article.

The spring was born at an early hour yesterday morning. It was baptised in hail and rain. There followed hours of sunshine, so that the auguries are not wanting for a successful spring. Indeed, it was a most important moment. The happiness of thousands depended upon the weather, for the next day was the Mi-Careme. The fetes are more imposing than usual. In addition to the Queen of Paris, Mlle. Rosa Blanche, these were to be the Queens of Madrid, of Rome, and of the Swiss Confederation. These charming young persons were met at the railway stations by great concourses of people, so that you would suppose it was really a question of royalty. The Queens embraced, the crowds cheered, bands played, photographers took snapshots, journalists were presented, and there seemed nothing wanting from the usual incidents of a meeting of monarchs. Belgium, also, decided to be represented in the procession along the Boulevards to the accompaniment of confetti and serpantines. New features were introduced. For instance, there is a deputation from Calais representing the fishing industry and the lace-making. The fishermen of Courgain chosed a queen who wore the delightful headdress of the region, and Mlle. Germaine Deruder, who represented the manufacture of lace, wore a sumptuous costume typical of this delicate and feminine art. But whilst Paris fetes, it remembers the desolating disaster of Courrieres—the trail of victims it has left behind. One hundred miners, pressed in their working clothes, will take part in Mi-Careme, and rattle their money-boxes in the faces of a joyous crowd. True to its reputation for large heartedness, Paris is already giving nobly in aid of the widows and orphans.

This is the popular side of the Mi-Careme. But these opening days of spring are associated with a festival of elegance and fashion. I refer to the Horse Show, the Concours Hippique. It has opened its doors, this afternoon and society has flocked thither, as it will continue to do for the next six weeks, until, indeed, the horses have given place to the pictures of the Spring Salon. The "locale" is the same-the Grand Palais. In the basement is ample room for the stabling of the four hundred and fifty horses which take part in the various competitions. There are two sections of the show. One concerns itself with the breeding of hacks and draught-horses, the other encourages the elegant attributes of the horse: his jumping and his speed. A special world of armers and traders is interested in the first class; in the second "Tout-Paris" shows a continued enthusiasm. There are no occasions so qurely social as the afternoons devoted to the jumping contests of the Concours Hippique. Some one has named them the Fete des Flirts, and it is certain that many a marriage is made among the fashionable young people who frequent the tack of the Grand Palais. The society which founded the show dates from 1866, and its competitions have been held each year, with the single exception of 1871, the moment of national disaster. The actual president is the Baron du Teil du Havelt, and the secretary M. Colliere.

French military riding has a reputation all over the world, and it is generally well sustained by the officers, from the cavalry regiments and the famous schools of St Cyr, who take part in the various events for prizes. In addition to the cavalryman, however, there is a corps of gentlemen riders, hunting men in scarlet, who are remarkable for their addres on horseback. Amongst them are to be counted M. de Santa-Victoria, M. Henri de Royer, M. Wignolle, and Baron de Marchi. To see these horse men leaping obstacles is a lesson in graceful and confident equitation. The Concours Hippique has perambulating tendencies. Provincial editions of it, under the same central auspices, appear at Aix-les-Bains, at Vichy, at Bordeaux, and other places. Generally, the contests are accompanied by long-distance rides, in which the officers of the army take part. The growing success of the Concours Hippique in Paris and in various provincial centres, is proof of the increasing interest that French people take in horse-flesh—an interest that is seen in the expansion of race-meetings and the seriousness with which racing is followed all over the country. The French are in process of becoming a great sporting people, surely.

The wind blew from the coldest quarters this afternoon, when his Majesty King Carnival passed by. Happily there was no rain—simply coloured snow falling. Viewed from a window of the Boulevards, the Mi-Careme is quite worth while in its qualities of picturesque movement; it is a kaleidoscope of perpetual colour and interest. Down in the crowd itself, however, it is a vastly different affair. Here you have need of qualities of iron to push your way through a dense mass of people. Before the procession passed, you would say it was a physical impossibility of find place for it; but the cavalry of the Municipal Guard arrive, and, by a series of manoeuvres that appear positively dangerous to pedestrian limbs, carve out a passage for the cars of

State. With the good nature that belongs to the French, especially where a fete is concerned, they bear the buffeting and the painful ruling in of lines, whereby her Majesty the Queen of the Queens may pass in comfort and security. Very queenly she looked, indeed, this afternoon, bowing graciously from the height of her elegant throne. Little queen of a day, she has caught the trick of Royalty, and learnt the essentials of popular success.

The special interest in this Mi-Careme lies in the presence of queens of Madrid, of Rome, and the Canton of Vevey. Four queens in one procession is an unaccustomed dose of Royalty for the Paris Boulevards. The Spanish Queen and her two ladies of honour have won the susceptible hearts of the crowd, with their pretty white mantillas sitting lightly upon raven locks. And when a smile lighted up their dark lustrous eyes and revealed inviting mouths garnished with dazzling teeth, the Parisians exclaimed of one accord, "Que les petites Espagnoles sont jolies!" Indeed there was a galaxy of prettiness and feminine grace in the procession to-day; queens and maids of honour seemed to vie with one another for the homage of the crowd. It was generally agreed that Mlle. Rosa Blanche, the Queen of Paris, was as gracious and as "gentille as any. There were the usual features of Carnival, the rough" music, the mediæval figures, the strange and monstrous presentments of an idea. But, best of all, is the crowd, good-tempered and fun-loving, which is covering itself with suits of shimmering confetti. The cold notwithstanding, there is no diminution in the vogue of Carnival to-night.

THE LIBERAL "HIGH-WATER."

(With apologies to the Shade of Longfellow.)

"Should you ask me whence these stories?"
Whence these changes from traditions,
With the wrangle of the pothouse,
With the tactics of the rowdies,
With the tamest of divisions,
With the crowd of unknown faces,
With the constant repetitions
Of the base recriminations,
And the wild vituperations?
"I should answer, I should tell you."
From the counties and the cities,
From the land beyond the "Border,"
From the villages and boroughs,
From the hives of human workers,
From the slums, the shops, and mansions,
Where the preacher and the spouter
Thrived upon the trusting masses,
Who believed just what they told them,
Whether it were truth or falsehood,
Just to get the Rads elected.
"Slaves as miners brought from China;"
"Little loaves for hungry people."
"Home affairs in rack and ruin."
"To guard against the foriegn trader"
"Would mean at least a loss of freedom,"
"With a rise in foodstuff prices."
By such lying, foolish claptrap
Men were humbugged by the thousand,
Forgetting that their homes were starving,
While they talked of trade reviving.
Evils of all kinds were heaped up
On the heads of Tory members.
Should you ask whence came this nonsense,
This glut of superficial folly
Or this flood of gross deception
On which the party rose to power?
I should answer, I should tell you:
From the source of wild invention,
From the looseness of man's conscience,
From the host of office grabbers,
From the seekers for position,
Have these fictions all been flowing.
On this flood of gross deception
Did the Party drift to office,
With the Irish and their Home Rule,
With the section called the Labour,
Who would make all laws for workmen,
Who would make their new job-paying,
Whose Crooks and crotchets are the straightest,
With their cure for "hiccough" members,
Who in working hours go nodding.
The air is foul with vulgar slander,
Freely-cast insinuations,
Flattered pride and self-laudation,
No respect for other people,
While they keep up agitation.
These have formed that raging river,
With majority gigantic,
Sweeping everything before it
With its rushing and its eddies,
With its whirlpools and its races,
With its many crossing currents,
Making those who ride upon it
Tremble lest some dire disaster
Follow from the flood-tide vastness,
Breaking banks in spite of damming,
Dividing into many streamlets,
Devastating all around them;
Passing off in murky vapour.
'Neath the glow of minds enlightened
Of the tribes of hoodwinked people.
With the setting-in of ebb-tide
And the last of the Highwater.—"Pall Mall."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7-45 a m—Holy Communion
8-15 a m—Matins
10-0 a m—Litany and Address to Children
Hymns on the Passion
12 noon to 3 p m—Three hours Agony
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon Choral
Hymns—120—108
Collections for Mission to the Jews

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7 a m—Matins
7-30 a m—First part of the Litany and the "Reproaches"
9-30 a m—The Stations of the Cross
12 to 3 p m—Addresses on the Seven Word.—By Rev Father Moore S P T E
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

EASTER EVE.

6-30 a m—Matins and first part of the Liturgy
6-30 p m—Solemn Evensong and Sermon

EASTER DAY

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
8 a m—Solemn Eucharist
10 a m—Matins
6-30 p m—Solemn Evensong—Teacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for the New Church

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

GOOD FRIDAY

8-30 a m—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A

EASTER DAY

8-30 a m—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p m—Evening Service Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
5 p m—Sunday School
9 to 10 p m—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS, BYCULLA.

GOOD FRIDAY

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell

EASTER DAY

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell
6-30 p m—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
5 p m—Sunday School

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

GOOD FRIDAY.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a m—Litany Ante-Communion Service and Address
6-30 p m—Evensong Address and Preparation for Easter Communion

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

8 a m—Matins and Litany
8 30 a m—First part of Communion Service and a Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Standard Time.)

GOOD FRIDAY

8-30 a m—Matins and Ante-Communion with an Address
Hymns—113, 107, 108
7 p m—Eve song and "Story of the Cross."
Hymns—113, 101, 122

THE "SATI CASE"

CHIEF COURT'S JUDGMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The judgement of the Chief Court in the recent "Sati" case—more correctly termed Ram Saran and others accused, appellant, versus. The Crown, Respondent—has now been given. It will be remembered that four near relatives of a 22-year-old widow named Naraini, together with two village lambardars, were charged with being implicated in the woman's 'Sati' at Maripur, in the Delhi district, towards the end of last year. Mr. Le Rossignol, the Delhi Sessions Judge, sentenced Ram Saran to ten years' rigorous imprisionment, out of which 3 months were to be solitary confinement, and the other accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be solitary confinement; and it was against these sentences that the appeal was made.

The Chief Court (Sir W. Clark and Mr. Justice Lal Chand) remarks that as regards the relatives of the deceased their explanations by which each of them tries to minimise his share of the guilt are untenable and unsupported. The Court thinks that they have been rightly convicted and sentenced. As regards Molu and Mangal, the lambardar and the lambardar's son, the Court are quite satisfied that, when they went to get the mashru cloth, they knew that Mussammat Naraini was going to commit 'sati.' This was apparent from her request for 1 1/4 yards' ground and the mashru cloth. Besides it was known all over the country side. Chandan at his village 5 or 6 kos away had had word of it and reported it at the Thana at 11 a.m., and the 'sati' must have occurred shortly afterwards. Further a great crowd, put down as thousands of persons, had assembled to view the sati, and it is impossible to hold that the lambardars were ignorant of what was going to be done. The mashru cloth formed a part of the requirements for the sati, and the lambardars, by providing this, show that they took an active part in planning the sati. They have, says the Chief Court, been rightly convicted.

The Sessions Judge, the judgment goes on, has not attempted to explain the occurrence of this sati. The District Magistrate in his committing order has attempted to give an explanation. Mussammat Naraini had been left a widow, many years before she put an end to her life, and as she was only 22 or so when she died, she must have been little more than a child when her husband died. The investigation as well as what the witnesses have stated in Court shows that she was a woman of exemplary character and much given to devotional exercises. Whether it was pure piety that drove her to the fatal act seems open to doubt. From certain things that transpired during the investigation it seems that she had been pestered for some time with the attentions of Khushia, her deceased husband's elder brother and that she was averse to the idea of marrying him. He seems to have been a decrepit old man, but he was never produced before me, as he died of pneumonia on his way into Karnal.

"The story goes on to say that he had offered Naraini violence three days before she became 'sati,' that from that moment she ceased to take any kind of food, and that her relatives were afraid she was going to make away with herself. At the end of three days, partly no doubt because her long fast had left her hardly in full possession of her senses and also, it is suggested, because she found that she was too well watched to be able to commit suicide in any ordinary way, she determined to die as a 'sati.' In the evidence produced in Court there is nothing whatever to support this story, but to be sati a woman must die on her husband's pyre, and it is difficult to believe that a woman who had been left a widow as a child would burn herself alive in these days without some other motive than those which are alleged in Court in the present case. The theory produced in the Ziminis has therefore, this much in its favour and has a curious parallel in Colonel Meadows Taylor's novel of Tara.

The District Magistrate further describes the accused as follows:—'All of them are the most wretched specimens of humanity it has ever been may ill-fortune to see outside a hospital or an aysium; of miserable physique and stunted intellect inhabitants of a malarial village on the banks of a mighty river, they are perhaps of all people the most likely to cling to the memory of the terrible practice which has claimed a belated victim in the person of the wretched Naraini.'

We bear in mind that Mangal is only 22 years of age and is the son of, and not himself, the lambardar. We think that, though these two men at first countenanced the sati, yet in the end they would have stopped it, if they had dared and been able to do so.

Being the class of men described by the District Magistrate, no stout resistance to religious frenzy or the openly expressed wishes of the crowd could be expected of them. However, in the first instance they joined in the conspiracy and aided the commission of the sati, and must receive substantial punishment.

We accept their appeals so far as to reduce their sentences, Mangal to one year's and Malu to two years' rigorous imprisonment (2 months' solitary confinement in each case.)

MAHOMEDAN'S ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

HEARING IN CAMERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 11.

The charge against Siddik Sait of the Cash Bazaar of criminally assaulting a woman, which was brought by Miss Penrose, came on for hearing today before Mr. Moore, District Magistrate. The Court-house was thronged with Europeans and Natives. Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. James Short and Mr. Surynarayana Rao, appeared for the accused. The police prosecuted. The Magistrate on taking his seat directed the Court to be cleared. Mr. Norton protested against the case being heard with closed doors. He said there was nothing indecent in the case. His client had been charged in public, and it was due to him to have a public trial. If the case were heard in camera the public would assume the details were of an indecent nature, which they were not. The Magistrate said he decided to hear the case in closed doors as a European girl had brought a charge against a Mahomedan. The Court was cleared, before the trial proceeded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

109th Infantry.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Melliss, W. C, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as the Commandant, and Major H. G. Walker, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel H. Godfray, appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General 5th (Mhow) Division, or until further orders. Dated 20th March.

The following appointment is ordered:—Captain H. A. Lewis from No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery to Instructor in Gunnery, Aden.

The following posting is ordered:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Scott, D.S.O., from P Battry, Royal Horse Artillery (Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th (Mhow) (Division), to XLII Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain A.C. Scott, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the 6th (Poona) to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave: Lieutenant C R. V. Brown, 102nd (King Edward's Own) Grenadiers, for six months, on medical certificate. Sub-Conductor A. Goodall, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, for six months, on medical certificate.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

THE SHOLAP SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The thirty-first ordinary General Meeting of the share holders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand C. I. E., presiding. The directors report stated:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 7,71,598-7-1. including Rs. 6,716-0-7 brought forward from last years account. This result the directors consider to be highly satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 1,20,000 paid as an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1905, there remained Rs. 6,51,598-7-1 from which your Directors have set aside the following sums:—Reserve fund account Rs. 2,95,000, deterioration of machinery account Rs. 1,00,000. dividend reserve account Rs. 26,620 5 3, renewals of buildings and godowns account Rs. 10,000, fire insurance fund account Rs. 10,000. Total Rs. 441,620-5-3. From the available balance of Rs. 2,09,978-1-10, your directors recommend appropriation as under:—Dividend for the 2nd half year ended 31st December 1905 at Rs. 250 per whole and Rs. 125 per half share, making for the whole year Rs. 400, equal to 40 per cent. per annum Rs. 2,00,000, bonus to the employees of the company Rs. 7,500, balance to be carried forward to the account of 1906 Rs. 2,478-1-10, Total Rs. 2,09,978-1-10. The directors regret to say that in February last a fire took place in one of the cotton godowns, the contents of which were fully insured. During the year a new dyeing plant and machinery were added; also 153 new looms to replace the old ones, and the directors have recently resolved to extend the Mill by building a new block to contain about 20,000 spindles and 250 looms, with a new Engine of 1,400 h. p. and 3 Boilers. The Mill and its contents, including stock, have been insured to date for Rs. 38,25,770-0-0."

The report and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1905 were adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 250 for whole share and Rs. 125 for half share was declared. Messrs. Nowrowjee Pestonjee Cama and Dharamsey Morarjee Gocuidas who retire by rotation were re-elected directors. Messers. Hurjivandas Soonderdas and Krishnanath A. Kirtikar were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the Company's affairs during the period. The usual compliment the Chairman terminated the business.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. M, C. Dharamsey Chairman of the board of directors presiding. The director's report showed:—

"Your directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their annual report on the working of the company along with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up to 31st Decembur 1905, the working of the company has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 62,765-13-0 which with a balance of Rs. 16,523-1-3, brought forward from the last year's account, gives a total sum of Rs.79,288-14-3, to the credit of profit and loss account which result, your directors trust, you will regard very satisfactory. Your directors, wish to appropriate the sum of Rs. 79,288-14-3, standing to the credit of profit and loss account, mentioned in para 2 as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 150 per share on 200 share Rs. 30,000, carrying to reserve fund account Rs. 10,000, Carrying to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 30,000, carrying to building depreciation fund account Rs. 5,000. carrying to bad debts fund account Rs. 1,000, carrying to fire insurance fund account Rs. 1,000, carrying to company's servants gratuity fund account Rs. 250, Distribution of bonus to the employees of the company Rs. 1,200, Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 838-14-3."

The directors report and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1905 were adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee, Shavaksha Dinshaw, Shapoorjee Burjoojee Broacha, and Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy as additional directors, was confirmed, and Messrs. Shavaksha Cowasjee Dinshaw, and Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy were reelected directors who retired by rotation. Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Shapoorje Bomonji Billimeria were re-appointmented auditors. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and terminated the business.

MURDER FOR THE EXPENSES OF EMIGRATION.

A BOY CRUELLY MURDERED.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay High Court, the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, disposed of an appeal by Kerya walad Pandu, two other Mahars, who were convicted by Mr. C. R. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of murder and were all sentenced, to death. Mr. K N. Koyaji appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas for accused Nos. 2 and 3, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 2nd January last, a Mahar boy named Mansha disappeared from his house. His father, the complainant, searched the surrounding neighbourhood and made enquiries, but without avail until the 7th January, when he presented an application to the patel of the village. It then transpired that two boys had observed a child's corpse lying in a nala about half a mile from the village of Takli, where the complainant resided. The village officers proceeded to the spot in question, where the dead body of a small boy was discovered lying in the bed of the nala. The corpse had been devoured to a considerable extent by birds and jackals, and a pit was observed closely, in which it appeared that the body had been buried originally. A portion of the boy's waist-band were found on the neck. When the pit was dug up, a small cap was found at the bottom. The corpse was identified as Mansha's by his father and other persons, as also the cap and waist-band the complaint had mentioned certain silver ornaments which, he alleged, the boy always wore on his person. The chief constable obtained information tending to connect accused No. 1 with the boy's disappearance. This accused, on being questioned, involved the other two accused, and on the 10th January all three produced, from under the ground at the roots of a milkbush, about 100 yards from the pit, ornaments which the complainant identified as those worn by his son. The accused were taken before the third class Magistrate at Nevasa, to whom they made full confessions, incriminating themselves and one another as having jointly murdered the boy with the object of taking in ornaments to defray the expenses of their emigration to Khandesh district.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death passed on accused No. 1. The sentence of death on each of the other two accused was committed to one of transportation for life.

THE royal progress through India should render interesting the following extract from a nurse's letter, which shows how, in spite of its long years of British rule, in some ways, the East is still the East:—"I am on a case now, and am writing from the Palace of ——. I am nursing her Highness the Maharani of ——. She is suffering from fever and bronchitis, and two doctors are also in attendance. She is a most trying case to manage. I have such trouble. She suspects we wish to poison her, so that the Government may seize her estates; and we have to taste every dose of medicine before she will take it. . . . The palace is gorgeously furnished, and she lies on a golden bedstead. . . My own room is a marble hall, with Persian rugs and golden (not gilt) mirrors; but, alas! no bath-room. I have to go out in the garden and wash at the pump!" European doctors, skilled nurses, and yet—the dread of a poisoned draught! Golden mirrors, and a wash at the pump! The unchanging, incongruous East!

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the above Home was held yesterday evening at 5-30 P.M., Mr. D. H. Glade presiding. The Director's report which was read and adopted was as follows:—

The Directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home have the pleasure to present to the Subscribers and others interested in the Institution their Sixty-eighth annual report. The daily total number of Officers and Seamen of different ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 33,003. The daily average being 90-58 against a daily average of 211-90 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any time during the year was 358, and the least 8. The crews of the following vessels of H. M.'s Royal Navy were accommodated in the Home during the year:—H. M's Ship Perseus from 1st January, to 16th January, having an average of 224 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship 'Proserpine, from 2nd March to 12th March, having an average of about 208 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Lapwing, from 3rd to 9th March having an average of about 37 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Fox, from 20th to 24th March, having an average of about 272 men of different ratings; H, M.'s Ship Sphinx, from 23rd March to 1st June, having an average of about 36 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Readbrest, from 3rd to 19th May, having and average of about 34 men of different ratings H. M.'s Ship Lapwing from 13th to 24th July, having an average of about 38 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Lapwing from 12th to 22nd September having an average of about 35 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Proserpine, from 4th to 6th October, having an average of about 207 men of different ratings; H. M.s Ship Perseus, from 21st October to 2nd November, having an average of about 200 men of different ratings; H. M.'s Ship Fox, from 27th November to the 22nd December having an average of about 250 men of different ratings; Royal Nava Receiving Officers Staff and other ratings of various ships from 1st January to 31st December, with an average of about 10 men of different ratings.

During the year 33 destitute Seamen were admitted to the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. There were 19 admissions to the St. George's Hospital of Seamen of the Merchant Servire. Seamen of the Royal Navy requiring Medical attendance were treated by their own Medical Officers. There were no cases of a contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home. Several Officers and Seamen of the Merchant Service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted and until they were able to obtain employment.

The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous year and gave satisfaction.—The inmates of the House, were treated to an excellent dinner on Xmas day out of the funds of the Home. They were again entertained to a good dinner on New Year's day given by the Contractor of the Home. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicalls, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Directors desire to thank the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" and "Advocate of India" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their respective papers gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. Mr. Claridge is entitled to the thanks of the Directors for continuing free of cost a copy of each issue of the "English Mail" as soon as it is published. The Directors desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who kindly sent newspapers, periodicals and books during the year. The Directors also tender their thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. Admiral H. R. H. Albert. G. F. E., Prince of Wales, K. G., K. T., K. P., G C. M. G., G. C. V. O., &c., &c. graciously consented to become Patron of the Home, and Vice Admiral Sir George Lambert Atkinson Willes, K. C. B., kindly accepted the office of Vice Patron. The following changes have taken place on the board during the they year:—Mr. E. Comber, Mr. J. E. Needham, and Captain W. Potts have joined the Board to fill vacant seats. Mr. C. H. Byrne, and Mr. F. C. Macrae, have resigned. During the absence of Mr. W. F. Hamilton, the honorary treasurer, on a short holiday in England, Captain F. E Hardcastle kindly undertook the duties of honorary treasurer. The Directors have to thank the honorary medical officer for his continued gratuitous services. Mr. J. H. Downing, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

CRUELTIES OF FASHION.

STRONG INDICTMENT AND A ROYAL MESSAGE.

To prevent the continued decrease in the number of the feathered songsters of our woods, and also to avoid the ultimate extinction of few "rare" species of wild birds, are the laudable objects of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which held its annual meeting at Morley Hall-Georgestreet, Hanover-square, under the presidency of the Marquess of Granby.

Mrs. Lemon read the following letter which had been received from the Queen in answer to a memorial which the Duchess of Portland had presented to her Majesty on behalf of the society:—

The "Queen desires me to say, in answer to your letter, that she gives you, as president, full permission to us her name in any way youthink best to conduce tothe protection of birds. You know well how kind and humane the Queen is to all living creatures, and I am desired to add that her Majesty never wear osprey feathers herself, and will certainly do all in her power to discourage the cruelty practised on these beautiful birds."

TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

The annual report stated that the millinery question remains the most discouraging part of the society's work.

Whether due to a want of intelligence or general interest, which prevents the majority of women from reading or comprehending matters of the day outside the covers of the fashion paper or to a lack of æsthetic perception, which makes them insensible to the offensiveness of dead birds and portions of birds as ornaments for the head or to sheer callousness the fact has reluctantly to be recorded that birds and wings, bird-of-paradise plumes, and ospreys have been conspicuous in the millinery of 1905.

The emancipation of women has, it appears, not yet freed her from slavery to so called fashion, nor has a higher education enabled her to grasp this simple question of ethics and æsthetics, and to resent the falsehoods relating to artificial plumes imposed upon her by the milliner.

GOLF AND "NESTING."

Lord Granby pointed out how much the female element of the population could do in the furtherance of bird-protection if they would only take a firm stand against the practice of wearing birds of paradise and ospreys. The latter were the nesting plumes of white herons and egrets, and great cruelty to the birds was necessarily involved in their acquisition.

The efforts of the society were being paralysed by a persistent fashion in the matter of dress. If ladies could only be persuaded to give their help in this direction a great victory would be achieved, but ladies were difficult subjects to deal with, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had already found out.

Lord Granby ascribed the increase of population and consequent decrease of bird-breeding area by the springing up of new towns and villages as another growing danger to bird-protection. Neither are the numerous golf links conducive to the ease and peace of "nesting."

POWER FROM THE JUNGLE.

ELEPHANTS TO BE USED FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY.

THE possibility of converting the elephant house at the Zoological Gardens into an electrical generating station is an idea which is receiving attention in scientific circles.

In India, according to a correspondent of "Engineering," the utilisation of elephants for working dynamous is likely to become an accomplished fact. The following inquiry, the correspondent says, has been received from a native public works department:—

"We have a number of elephants in the State. I propose to utilise them in working dynamos for six hours every day and generating electricity, to store in batteries, and use it at night for lighting streets.

I shall feel obliged if you will please give me the information repuired in the statement accompanying:—1, How many electrical units will an elephant of ordinary strength, working six hours produce? Cost of dynamos required. 3. Cost of gear required to work it by elephants. 4. Cost of battery to store the electricity."

A central station containing a score of elephants walking round like mill horses would be an impressive spectacle. Another method of utilising their power for mechanical purposes would be to train them to spray water from their trunks on a water-wheel.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" presents another side of the back-to-the-land question—the interests of the children. One generally hears (he writes) of the advantages they would reap from from fresh air and new milk. There is, however, a real danger about which it is better to be forewarned. We have now happily put a stop to the employment for wages on farms of boys and girls under a certain age, so that the struggling labourer is no longer tempted to cause a child to play truant from school or to overwork him in the harvest holidays. If the labourer is turned into a small farmer or peasant proprietor, would it be possible to hinder him from overworking his children out of school hours? The temptation to do so would not be a small one. I have myself seen many cases in Canada where a settler with little or no capital either kept his children away from school altogether during the summer months or worked them mercilessly both before and after school hours. In one case a bright boy the son of an English professional man, from his tenth year was accustomed to be up by six to look after the cattle and do the chores before he went to school. On his return home another round of work began, which only ceased when, utterly worn out, he crawled to bed at nine o'clock. I had also a similar experience in Switzerland some years before. The good pastor in whose house I passed many months used to complain bitterly of the heartlessness of certain of the peasants in his parish who, for the sake of saving the price of labour, overworked their boys, without the excuse of poverty.

Another writer with Spartan ideals contests the suggestion that the children of small farmers and peasant proprietors would have their lives embittered with overwork:—Fetching in the cows is play; tramping the streets with newspapers or parcels may be jading. Why should the peasant proprietor prove a sterner parent than the small tradesman or the factory hand? I also have been in Canada, and the bright boy who did not have to get up till six and crawled into bed tired out at nine leaves my heart unwrung. That is the kind of boy they make bank presidents of in America. Some five and twenty years ago an American magazine published an analysis of the boyhood of the most active and prominent men of Springfield, Massachusetts—bankers, manufacturers, railway managers, lawyers, physicians, schoolmasters. Of 38 of these 70 had been farmers' boys. From the age of seven or eight they had three months' school in winter and sometimes, but not always, another three months in summer. For the rest of the year and before and after school hours they were kept hard at work—tending stock, sawing and splitting firewood, hoeing, digging, mowing. At fifteen, eighteen or twenty they put themselves to college or the law or business. Of the twelve men who had been town boys seven had to work out of school hours. Only five had nothing to do out of school. The article was appropriately headed The Disadvantages of City Boys. The people on the land in America of course were never Hodges. They have had intelligence enterprise and opportunity. We want in this country the same sort of folk and the same conditions.

Port wine may not be made in London, as a London magistrate has already explained to the trade; but must it come from Oporto, the place from which the wine takes its name? The British Consul at Oporto, who ought to be an authority, says that most people with any knowledge of the subject would affirm that port is Douro wine, but against this there is the fact that a large quantity of wine which is not from the Douro District is shipped as port. This was not the case before 1865, but in that year phylloxera ravaged the vineyards of the Douro and in order to get supplies at reasonable prices merchants had to look elsewhere for wine. In recent years, however, the Douro wine-growers have recovered their power to meet the demand, and the Consul is informed that their representations to a committee of inquiry appointed by the Portuguese Government have secured a majority in favour of a Douro monopoly of the name "port." The practice of the British Customs is to restrict the word to Portuguese wines unless the designation is accompanied by a declaration of the country of origin. The concession pleases Oporto, but it is by no means all that is desired.

The restoration of St. William's College at York remainds one that very few people know that ther ever was a St. William. He was a nephew of Kin Stephen, in whose reign he was a canon of Yor Minster. On Thurstan's death in 1143, he wa elected as Archbishop, but through prejudice agains him as the nephew of an unpopular king his confir mation and consecration were delayed and, Henry Murdah was consecrated in his stead, and William was for some years in Sicily. On Murdak's death in 1153 he was again elected, and was consecrated by Pope Anastasius IV. Within thirty days of his return to York William died, universally regretted, and there war a rumour that he was poisoned by the Eucharistic chalice. He is described as a man of great purity and holiness of life, remarkable in the lawles reign of Stepen. St. William was credited with working miracles and exercising the gift of prophecy. The College was dedicated in his name 300 years after his death.

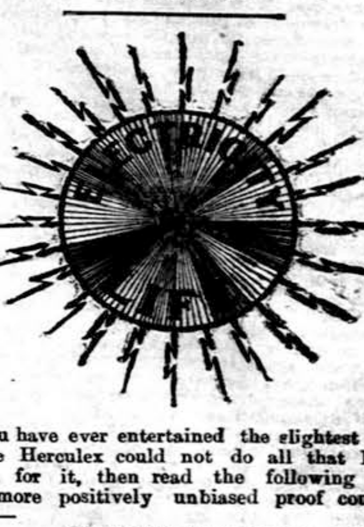
President Roosevelt has appointed a Pottawatamie Indian, named Paul Knapp, to a cadetship at the Military Training College at West Point. According to the Philadelphia Ledger, there is no race prejudice against Red Indians, in spite of the American saying that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. "Knapp will not be handicapped by the mere fact that he is not white," says the "Ledger." "He will be received as an equal. Many an American family is proud of an admixture of Indian blood, always deeming this to be a King Phillip quality, and not such as flows in the veins of the sluggish Digger or unkempt Shoshone. Proof that there are good Indians who are not dead Indians is abundant. The Pottawattamies are far above the average in industry and intelligence. When Knapp has been measured for a unifrom, a sign of the equality that invests him will be the tendency of the other cadets to haze him. Knapp, in all likelihood, will be an especial target not in token of disfavour but rather as a distinction. It will be then that he will have an opportunity to show what is in him. According to precedent, if told to stand on his head he will at once proceed to invert himself. If bidden to crawl under the table, he will crawl. Refusing to honour these commands he will be forced to fight, and keep on fighting until he has faced somebody able to knock him out." Perhaps Knapp will prefer to fight. He is said to be of good weight, and has "a fighting record won on the gridiron, whatever that may be.

For over twenty years the Irish members have not attended the Speaker's full-dress levee, which was held last Friday, or the full-dress dinner that follows it a few weeks later. The "Freeman's Journal" recalls the circumstances that led to this abstention. Before the general election of 1880 it was the practice of members of the House of Commons almost without exception to go to the Speaker's levees. For the first few months of the Parliament of 1880 the Irish members observed the immemorial usage. Their leader Mr. Joseph Biggar protested against it, but in deference to the general sense of the party he attended the Speaker's levee in full dress, though he gleefully boasted that he had gone home to his lodgings afterwards attired in Court dress on the top of a penny omnibus. Irish members also accepted the Speaker's invitation to the full-dress dinner, but in the interval between the acceptance of 4 invitation and the date of the dinner the majority of the Irish members who were the Speaker's intended guests had been suspended from the service of the House in their struggle for Irish rights and liberties. In view of such contingencies the members of the Irish party have ever since abstained from attendance at the Speaker's levees and full-dress dinners.

The current derivation of Simnel from Sim and Nell, a husband and wife who quarrelled about the mixture, whether it should be boiled or baked, and compromised by doing both, thus inventing the simnel is an amusing instance of folk-derivation. The approved derivation is from a Latin word simila meaning fine flour. Mid-Lent Sunday was in the earlier ages of the Roman Catholic Church the only day during the Lenten fast on which a relaxation was ecclesiastically allowed hence the appropriateness of a rich cake. On this day, too the penitential gloom of the church service was relieved, for the organ was heard at High Mass, contrary to the usual custom in Lent, and in churches where they could be afforded rose-coloured vestments replaced the purple of ecclesiastical mourning.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

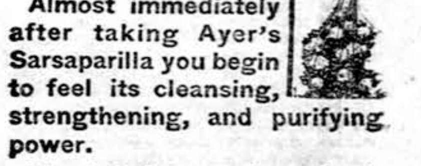
I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book, on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor
BOMBAY.



Almost immediately after taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla you begin to feel its cleansing, strengthening, and purifying power.

You feel that your depression is passing away; your brain clears up; things look brighter; sleep is refreshing; the nerves act better; and new life and vigor begin to take possession of your whole system. Your digestion improves; you get more benefit from your food; your appetite returns. Your friends begin to notice a marked change in your general appearance. The old color comes back to the lips; the eyes look brighter; the step becomes more elastic; and every dose of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

promotes the return of good health.

Those who suffer from the debilitating effects of a warm climate will find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla just what they need to bring back the old force, vim, and energy.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SWAN
Registered Trade Mark
No. 600.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan Trade Mark"

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

CORDIAL

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

NOTICING the election of the new President of the Bombay Corporation, the "Praja Bandhu" remarks:—After a keen contest between the two rival candidates—the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey and Dr. Viegas—we are glad to learn that Dr. Viegas has been unanimously elected as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation during this week mainly owing to his rival having exhibited the good sense of withdrawing, in deference to the wishes of several of his colleagues, from the contest. Dr. Viegas has been in the Corporation for nearly seventeen years, and during that long period he has always studied the questions coming up for discussion to the best of his ability, and has exhibited a tender solicitude for the interests of his fellow-citizens. Possessing these attributes as Dr. Viegas does, there is little wonder that he should enjoy the confidence of the bulk of the ratepayers, and hence his selection as President cannot but give them, on the whole, satisfaction. While congratulating Dr. Viegas on his election, we trust he will be able to maintain the traditions of the Corporation over which he will preside for a year.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The Bombay Corporation is to be complimented as much for the discrimination of its choice of the new President as for the singularly tact and unanimous concord with which it has discharged a somewhat delicate duty. The chair of the President of a weighty deliberative Council like the Corporation carries with it certain responsibilities both in its occupant and in those with whom the appointment rests, which would but ill accord with all undignified and unseemly wrangles for the honour of the post. There were two candidates this year for the chair, of whom the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey has, with good grace, retired from the field to make way for the superior claims of Dr. A. G. Viegas. The new President boasts of a long and useful career. He has served the Corporation for no less than seventeen years and has been a member of its Standing Committee for a full decade and a half, during which period he has discharged his duties to the board to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and the city. Dr. Viegas has always been honoured as an independent and fearless advocate of the interests of the city, and has upheld its rights to the best of his energy and ability.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

The "Rast Goftar" this comments on the useful work done by the institution:—The Sassoon Reformatory, which is now in its forty-ninth year, will celebrate its Jubilee at its next anniversary. In the course of half-a-century of its existence, this useful institution has done much quiet work for the amelioration of a class of young persons, whom it has helped to rescue from a state of criminality to that of law-abiding citizenship. Many a youthful miscreant, who would have developed in their after-life as condemned rogues and convicts but for the opportune help and training which they received at the Reformatory, have turned over a new leaf in life and lift the institution armed with some craft or occupation to suit their station of life. To subject the child to penal servitude or indignity for the rest of its life when it is hardly alive to a consciousness of the guilt to which it blindly committed itself, or to which it is forced through a combination of unhappy circumstances, and particularly through scarcity and its concomitant evils, is not only a most inhumane procedure, but is one which mars the whole future of the child. The appointment of police officers and magistrates assigned to the institution a sort of penal character. Government have wisely decided to remove this element altogether and to recast the Managing Committee on sounder lines. From the report which was read, week before last, at the prize-distribution of the institution, it appears that the boys turned out from the school find ready employment in the local mills and other departments of industry. The present building of the school is found to be too inadequate to answer the increasing demand of the city; and with this view the Committee has a project under consideration for a larger premises. Moreover, the present situation of the school is not particularly healthy and it is contemplated to remove it to a more spacious and sanitary site at Mahim.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The "Gujerati" thus salutes the new Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee:—The Standing Committee have elected Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla as their Chairman during the ensuing year. The new Chairman who is a lawyer has taken the place of a medical gentleman. Dr. Dadachanjee has fulfilled the expectations which his colleagues had formed of him and it remains with his successor to maintain the traditions of his predecessors. He is following in the footsteps of his well-known brother and his election to the Chairman's post with the unanimous vote of his colleagues shows that his work as a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee has met with their approval. Mr. Jafferbhai is no narrow-minded Mahomedan nor does he seem to belong to the class of timid Mahomedans who are dreadfully anxious to conceal their opinions for fear of the authorities. He is sufficiently young and has a wide scope of usefulness before him not only as a member of the Corporation but as a citizen of Bombay and as an Indian.

THE CHILD OF THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL FUNCTIONARY.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—The christening of little Miss Roetngar Cymri Frances Jenkins was doubtless the event of this week. Seldom has Bombay witnessed such an array of chimney pots. Apart from its religious import, the ceremony of Monday evening had a social side which our popular Chief Justice and his lady were not slow to offer the advantages of to representatives of the composite community of Bombay and which the latter were only too glad to avail themselves of. The birth of a child to the highest judicial functionary is said to be a very rare event in India. It is all the more happy, therefore, as a domestic event and the friends of the lucky parents may be allowed without breach of manners, to wish them many returns of the same—a wish ever dear to the heart of the unchanging East.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 11.

The weather has been dry except in parts of Assam, where light rain has fallen, Dibrugarh and Cherrapoonjee reporting half an inch. The temperature is more or less in excess practically over the whole country except on the Konkan Coast and in North-West India. Rain is probable in parts of Assam and dry weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase [illegible] in several places.

Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly in Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at Indore, Amraoti and Cochin; while northerly or north-westerly breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Dwarka, Jamnagar and Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are almost the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at [illegible] and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Rajputana and Mysore and at Ahmedabad, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

Rain.—An inch and a quarter fell at Colombo. Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	5	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	18	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	39	29	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	8	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	23	62
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	7	21
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	19
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	23
Total	119	104	235
Total plague deaths to date	31,053	2,034,875	
Same date last year	135	130	240

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
5	3

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 2nd April:—

THE QUEEN'S ROAD OVERBRIDGES.

Resumed consideration, with reference to Item No. 10 of the Proceedings of the Meeting, dated the 27th March, of papers underlying Circular on letter from Government in the Public Works Department (Railways) asking the Trustees to accept the liability for the cost of diverting the drains, sewers and other works in connection with the overbridge north of the Chaupatti Level Crossing.

Read the following note by Mr. J. S. Brown, Secretary to Government, in the Railway Department, summerising the position in connection with the question:—The position [illegible] rights and obligations was stated [illegible] letter to the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] November 1905, a copy of which has [illegible] the City Improvement Trustees [illegible] stated is briefly as under:—

The obligation to build overbridges on the Chowpatti-Colaba length was imposed by Government, not in compliance with any vested rights of a local body in roads existing at the time; but merely to conserve the future interests of the City and of the public. (The Queen's Road was not in existence at the time.)

The position as between the Railway Company and Government.

Under the Railway Contract in operation when the obligation to construct overbridges at Chowpatti was imposed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by Government, Government would have had to arrange [illegible] the Railway Company in possession of all land required for the Bridges and Approaches free of all obstructions on which the Railway Company might emplace the overbridges to the order of Government. The obligation imposed on the Company was in fact to provide merely the overbridges' and the other incidental charges, such as the provision of land, clearing the land of all obstructions on it and allied charges such as claims for compensation by the owner of properties (if any) adversely affected by the construction of the overbridges would not have to be met by the Railway Company.

The Railway has now been purchased by the Secretary of State and he has taken over only the obligations as imposed.

The local bodies controlling the interest of the City, asked Government to call on the Railway Company to construct the overbridge, Government have complied with the request and at the same time called upon the Local Bodies to place at the disposal of the Railway Company the land required for the overbridge free of all obstructions, so that the Railway Company might comply with the orders of Government and carry out the obligation devolving on them.

The bridge was originally proposed to be located in the line of the Charni Road crossing and the Corporation asked Government to call upon the Railway Company to provide on there. At the instance of Government, the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Snow) agreed on behalf of the Corporation to meet the cost of diverting the mains, &c., at that crossing which would interfere with the emplacement of the overbridge, and the proceedings of the Corporation practically indicated that they did not repudiate the Municipal Commissioner's assurance on their behalf.

The Improvement Trust when originally submitting their Scheme III had not provided in their estimates for an overbridge over the Railway. They understood that the Railway Company was under an obligation to provide an overbridge at the Churney Road crossing, and they asked Government to call on the Company to provide the overbridge at the new site instead.

Government said that pending an assurance that the Railway Company would be at liberty to close the Charni Road level-crossing, Government could not call upon them to construct the overbridge at the new site. Government stated that an overbridge at the new site was a necessary incident to the completion of Scheme III, and the Trustees should provide for the overbridge in their estimates for that scheme.

The Trustees urged that as the Company were under obligation to provide an overbridge at the Charni Road crossing the most suitable place for such an overbridge, from the view of public convenience would be in connection with Scheme III. The Trustees reported that the necessity for the construction of an overbridge at the new site was extremely doubtful and in any case would not arise for several years to come, and as the Trustees were strongly of opinion that they were under no liability to construct the bridge, they were not prepared at the time to include in their estimates of Scheme III any provision for an overbridge.

Government then informed the Trustees after a full consideration of all the facts that they were prepared to call upon the Company to construct an overbridge at the new site.

Government here merely transferred the obligation of the Railway Company from the Charni Road crossing to the new site. They could not add to the Railway Company's obligation in this respect.

It has been explained above that had the overbridge been provided at the Charni Road crossing, the liability for the incidental charges would have fallen on the Municipality.

The Improvement Trust set aside the recommendation of the Corporation and asked for the overbridge at the new site. It appears fair, therefore that these incidental charges should be borne by the Local Body at whose instance, Government have called on the Railway Company to build the overbridge at the new site.

The [illegible] following [illegible] which [illegible] proceedings [illegible]:—To [illegible] Chairman be requested to inform Government [illegible] to their letter of 12th March, that the works [illegible] by them are, in the opinion [illegible] Board [illegible] incidental to [illegible] and that the Board [illegible] cost of the same. [illegible] the vote was carried. It was [illegible] carried as a substantive proposition. It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—That the Chairman be requested to inform Government in reply to their letter of 12th March that [illegible] the opinion of [illegible] tion of the overbridge and that the B[illegible] no liability for the cost of the same.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Considered papers underlying [illegible] 1903 on the following [illegible] dated the 9th March:—

I have the honour to submit for further [illegible] plan and estimate [illegible] amounting to [illegible] for constructing [illegible] store yard at the West of the Police Buildings now under construction on the Agripada Estate. This Store is urgently required for storing heavy articles of tools and plant such as Road Rollers, Stone Breakers and spare parts for the same [illegible] when not required in the Sub-Divisions [illegible] bulky materials such as timber, sewer [illegible] lime and sand. I shall still require small stores in each Sub-Division which will generally as at present be located in required properties [illegible] such are not available will be constructed [illegible] vicinity of the Trust Chawls. And I shall shortly ask for a Head quarters store near this building for the limited stock of [illegible] stores which must be kept [illegible]. Funds necessary can be provided by re-appropriation from one of the larger items in the Budget for the next official year. Resolution, Sanctioned. The amount should be met by reappropriation from the provision for Scheme No. VI under "Street Schemes" in the Budget for 1906-07.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 6th February, papers underlying Circular on letter from Mr. D. N. [illegible], dated the 10th February asking that another site might be suggested on which to erect a silk factory and a timber sawing factory with residential bungalow.

Resolution—the applicant should be informed that the Board are not prepared to lease any land on the Agripada Estate for the purpose in question.

THE NOWROJI HILL SCHEME.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from certain Coal and Timber Merchants asking that the area on Chinch Bunder Road at the foot of Nowroji Hill in their occupation may be omitted from the Nowroji Hill Scheme:—We the undersigned traders in corn, timber and coal have learnt with the greatest concern of the intention of the Improvement Trust to acquire the land measuring about 63,000 square yards on the Chinch Bunder Road at the foot of Nowroji Hill, which we have taken on lease and which is used solely by us for our special trades. So far as we can understand from the report published in the daily Newspapers dated 24th February 1906, the reason of the acquisition of the land is shown to make room for the dwelling houses that are to be pulled down on the top of the Nowroji Hill. Then we fail to see why the same consideration should not be also extended to us, for it is an unquestionable fact that there is no other vacant land suitable for our wants in the neighbourhood of our abodes in the whole of the Mandvi Ward which is the centre of all trades of Bombay. If the use of this only available site is deprived from us our trade will be completely annihilated. Under these circumstances we confidently hope that so long as the question of insanitation does not affect this site, as there is no dwelling house of any kind whatsoever there, you will kindly modify the Scheme and drop the acquisition of the land between the eastern face of the Nowroji Hill rock and the Chinch Bunder Road from the proposed Scheme of Nowroji Hill, a suggestion which even the Municipal Commissioner appears to have made.

In spite of this humble petition, should we fail to impress it upon you the hardships to which we will be subjected, we respectfully request you to send the copies of this petition to the Municipal Corporation and to the Government when applying for their sanction.

With reference to this subject kindly communicate to the undersigned Joosub Noor Mahomed Bhamani or Devjee Khetsi on Chinch Bunder Road Nowroji Hill. It was resolved—

Resolution.—Consideration should be postponed. The petition should be acknowledged and the petitioners be informed that their representation will receive consideration in due course.

THE TROUBLE WITH ADAM.

In the Pall Mall Magazine's "Round Table," Mr. Frank Richardson writes:—

Everybody, who writes at all, has dealt with love. Love appeals most strongly to people who know nothing about it; and one way and another, both in fiction and real life, it has been a pretty general nuisance.

Adam invented it, and no doubt meant well; but, Adam was an amateur, anyway. However, it is not altogether fair to be too down on him. He did his best, but he had no choice.

Adam was a ripe scholar, and knew just as much Latin and Greek as the dramatic critic of the "Times." It was his job to name and classify all birds, beasts, and fishes as he met them. The more important creatures he called by impressive names; and a really good animal carried a five-storey title, generally in Greek. "Hippopotamus" was a neat name, and just expressed all that it is necessary to know of the hippo—except that the hippopotamus is not a horse, and does not look like a horse, and cannot be used as a horse. Otherwise Adam was right. He must have been a little horsey in his tastes, and his selection of a name for the hippopotamus was, intended as a compliment, and also to show his knowledge of Greek.

Adam put in even better work than this. When he was at his best [illegible] have been hard to keep abreast of him.

One of his happiest ideas was in hitting off the ornithorhynchus. That was a pretty good piece of nomenclature, and shows the high opinion he had of the thing, and what he could do when he took real pains. There is nothing cheap or economical about that name. But when Adam came across an ordinary quadruped without any special features, or a bird that bored him, he just sat down and called it any old thing.

Mark his behaviour when Eve came along. He did not puzzle his brains for any tensyllable words or bother about Greek, but simply hit upon the first name that came into his head. "Eve" is just about the cheapest word you can invent. There is nothing in it—only one consonant and two vowels (the same one twice). It is an economical little name. Adam did not go bald thinking of a suitable title for her. He might just as well have called her Nellie.

He did not treat her with as much consideration as he lavished on the hippo, let alone the ornith, etc. (I have spelt this word once.)

All of which tends to prove that Adam had a low opinion of the lady, that he had been disappointed, that he did not care whether she stayed or went away. But Eve, when compared with rhinoceros as a name for the woman you love, is a sort of insult. Eve could not have liked it; and she probably suggested alterations. It may be that Adam cooed out the word in a caressing sort of way that atoned a little for its cheapness, but of this there is no evidence.

A man who is in love with a girl repeats her name softly to himself in the gloaming and chips it on trees. Eve is a good enough name for carving on a tree if you are a poor carver. But, personally, when I go in for that sort of work I prefer a name like Muriel: Muriel looks very well on a tree; but as I have said, Adam all respect to him was only an amateur. He just invented the mere outline of love, and did not worry about putting in improvements. And when you come to think of it, there was not anything very much in Eve, except the novelty of her shape, to attract attention. From the earliest portraits extant of the lady, it is a wonder that Adam did not put her in the fish class. The only thing we know about her is, that she was a confirmed apple-eater, and had a vegetarian taste in dress. Also she must have been a poor talker, because the circumstances under which the courtship was conducted precluded all possibility of indulgence in feminine topics. She could not talk about the other girls' dresses, or explain why she did not like their voices, or tell of the sweet things she had snapped up at the summer sales. And "appendicitis" was not invented, or at any rate classified, though modern research tends to show that the germ was started by the first apple. But then modern research tends to show almost anything. Now Adam, as a bright mind and a ripe scholar, could not have found her an intelligent companion during the courtship. And their married life must have been pretty tedious.

He had not got any secrets to keep from her; he was not a Mason he did not belong to a club he was not surrounded by those temptations that endear a husband to a wife. he had not even anything to lie about to her and in the long evenings it was impossible for her to brighten him up by telling him stories of that woman, or explaining how much her [illegible] had been admired at the reception, and made the other women just crazy.

So it is probable that their married life began without any formal introduction, without the [illegible] [illegible] did not develop [illegible] thing like wonderful passion that a stockbroker fees for a peroxide blonde.

Still, after all is said and done, Adam did hit on the original idea, and though we have developed it and amplified it, and made it worse, he was the pioneer of the business.

It is very odd that in London we have no monument [illegible] even Adam's Street [illegible] after him. He survives mainly in the quotation [illegible] to a strange man, I do not know him from Adam." But then were Adam alive now, and were he to go about properly dressed should we know him?

I doubt it.

We should probably think he was Hall Caine.

£5,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.

ANOTHER DARING THEFT IN BIRMINGHAM.

[illegible] robbery of £5,000 worth of diamonds [illegible] in Birmingham on the 11th [illegible] exact anniversary of a very [illegible] same city, when the booty [illegible] of jewellery [illegible].

At about two o'clock, Mr. Eldenoff, a diamond merchant, from Hatton garden, London, entered Victoria-street Post-office, in the heart of the jewellery quarter, after making a round of calls, in order [illegible] parcel of diamonds to his brother. [illegible] addressed the package, [illegible] a wallet [illegible] diamonds worth about £5,000, on the counter by his side. Having despatched his parcel, he, by some strange lapse of memory, forgot the [illegible] jewel wallet, and left the office without it.

As he entered the Goldsmiths Arms, a little distance [illegible] suddenly [illegible] to the wallet [illegible] and he dashed back again [illegible] consternation the jewels were nowhere to be seen. The office is rather busy at this time of the day and several persons had transacted business. The clerks had not noticed the disappearance, and were quite unable to throw any light on the mystery.

Mr. Eldenoff sent for the police. He believes that he has been made the victim of an organised plan, as he strongly suspects three men, to whom he had shown his jewels with a view to purchase, of having shadowed him for some days past. He had in his possession a further stock of jewels worth £30,000.

On March 17th of last year Mr. Glattaner, also of London, lost £10,000 worth of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other gems from a Birmingham chemist's shop, the thieves exchanging his bag for [illegible] of the property was [illegible] recovered in New York.

Mr. [illegible] estimates the total value of the jewels stolen on the 17th March at £4,440, the great majority being diamonds of about 514 carats' weight in all; there are also nearly £600 worth of pearls.

A circumstance which may cause some difficulty is the entire absence of distinctive marks on some of the gems, which, it is said, Mr. Eldenoff himself would not be able to identify. Possibly he may be able to recognise the [illegible] which had been carried out his brother in Amsterdam.

After further consideration, Mr. Eldenoff is disposed to discard the theory that he was shadowed, and is hopeful that the wallet may have fallen into somebody's hands who is merely retaining it in the hope of a reward. As a matter of fact, £50, has already been offered.

The postmaster, who is totally unable to throw any light on the matter, points out that hundreds of packages were despatched about midday, people thronging the counter two or three deep. It was quite impossible to have seen anyone remove the goods.

THERE is a good election story in a recently published autobiography. It relates to a London contest. "We had one prominent supporter," says the author, "in the 1885 election—a working man whose father was a Radical. Our man voted in due course, and afterwards came to me in the committee-room and said, hoarsely, 'The guv'nor won't vote to-day.' I said 'How is that?' 'Well, you see, sir, he has only got one pair of trousers, and I pawned them afore he was up!'"

WOMEN'S WORK AND PLAY.

AT THE GRAND PALAIS.

"AT the opening day of the exhibition of Peintres-Lithographes," writes our lady correspondent in Paris, I saw some exceedingly picturesque gowns and several hats of the cabriolet order! The 'cabriolet' is really very becoming when worn by the right woman: it calls for a wearer of the 'Mrs. Patrick Campbell' type—with plenty of loosely-dressed hair and shoulders that permit themselves to slope. A delightful artist—whose miniatures are well known in London as well as Paris—was wearing an 1830 costume in darkest green taffetas, much frilled and piped, with a suspicion of crinoline and the quaintest possible fichu; the latter had long stole ends, which were crossed over the breast and fastened at the back; the sleeves were very short—in a single puff—and very long suede gloves, pale grey, were worn. The accompanying hat was of Tuscan straw and it really was a coal-scuttle! It had round the jam-pot crown a band of dark green velvet and a panache of shade feathers—green and grey—towards the back.

LITHOGRAPHY FOR GIRLS.

"Some of the lithographs at the Grand Palais," continues our Paris correspondent, "are charming, notably those by C. Leandre. His "Communiante" is rarely beautiful, and the delicate profile of his Dame du Second Empire recalls vividly the Empress Eugenie. I have often wondered why girls who go in for artistic work do not take up lithography. I do not mean on stone, for that, indeed, is extremely difficult, but on prepared paper. Anyone who understood how to execute pencil drawings could turn out creditable lithographs on paper and they are so attractive and delicate. It requires immense patience, and it cannot be done in a hurry. Deep shadows can be obtained—dark as black velvet—but only after soft and repeated touches. I have seen the loveliest heads done on lithographic paper with special crayons. The tint of the paper—a pale buff—gives a warm look to the drawing, and the grain is so fine that it can hardly be distinguished without a magnifying glass."

A BLACK CHIFFON EVENING GOWN.

Not alone are all the latest spring models to be seen and admired at Kate Reily's, Ltd., just now, writes our "Fashion Expert," but the whole of the beautiful premises have also donned their fresh spring attire, and these make a most delightful effect. The salons are all most artistically redecorated in the Adams period, and they certainly form a delightful background for the lovely gowns and millinery therein displayed. A black chiffon evening gown is one of the loveliest models of this season. The skirt had a wide shaped insertion of handsome ecru lace, which was beautifully embroidered in black and two shades of gold thread; at the hem was a narrow band of black and gold sequins. The draped corsage had full epaulettes of the same embroidered lace, and the decollete outlined with corresponding sequin band.

CHARMING DAY COSTUMES.

Amongst the day costumes were two which particularly attracted attention. One in fine serge, of small checks, had a bolero with a shaped collar, which formed epaulettes. These and the cuffs were of Chinese embroidery, over this came an embroidered lawn collar and vest and lawn frills finished the short sleeves. The bolero was also ornamented with tiny brass buttons. The skirt was beautifully cut, and had a panel front. The other gown was a most original creation, made in the new view rose, made with corselet skirt and bolero. This latter had the collar cuffs, and vest of black silk embroidered in gold and had tiny buttons of black, white, and gold cord. Two of the latest models in millinery must be seen to be really appreciated. The one, in toque form, entirely composed of most beautifully shaded roses, with cache-peigne of brown drooping feathers and ribbons. For a tailor made gown a green straw and tulle toque, with brown mercury wings and large brown silk cachepeigne, was charming.

ECHOES OF THE DAY.

The woman who pays regular visits to her manicurist, her hairdresser, her masseur, and the Turkish bath, can dress on half of what would be required by her unconvinced sister to produce the same effect.—"Madame."

What shocks American, and French, and German visitors most in the English housewife is her want of ambition to keep her house clean. Statistics prove that the Frenchwoman spends twice as much a year at the cleaners as we do.—"The Gentlewoman."

There can be no doubt that many thoughtless women go shopping without having the remotest idea what they want to buy, and some are utterly shameless in having goods brought forward for the pleasure of looking at them.—"The Lady."

There is a movement on foot, headed by a titled lady well known in Court circles, to reintroduce the old seventeenth and eighteenth century custom of girls and young women wearing caps with evening dress.—"The Gentlewoman."

Nothing spells more ample ruin to English dressing than the headgear with which the majority of us complete—or think we complete—our toilettes. English millinery far too often offends a just sense of proportion; indeed in many instances it approximates to the ludicrous.—"The Ladies' Field."

WOMEN TRADES UNIONISTS.

The annual report of the Women's Trades Union League, submitted to the members at the annual meeting, again shows a year of steady all-round progress for organized women workers. An interesting feature of the League's work is the department which deals with complaints of breaches of various industrial laws, and it is significant to find that the number received during the last twelve months is nearly double that of the total for the previous year. Over 32 per cent. related to excessive hours, overtime, insufficient meal-times, for time cribbing, nearly 16 per cent. related to bad sanitation, and about the same proportion to lack of ventilation and overcrowding. As an instance of the kind of complaint received at the League office, the following may be quoted:—

1. Girls worked overtime nearly every evening in a dressmaking workroom. After legal hours they were taken into the basement to work, so as to avoid the vigilance of the inspectors.
2. Girls were often kept at work two or three hours overtime. Told to say they are doing work for themselves if the inspector calls.
3. Making bottle caps. Girls frequently lose the tips of their fingers in the machine.
4. Women at a jam factory often received scalds from the hot jam. If they had to go to the hospital to have their injuries attended to 4d. was deducted from their wages (maximum wages, 9s. per week.)

Equally encouraging are the increased number of inquiries from girl trades unionists dealt with by the Legal Advice Department, compensation having been obtained through the instrumentality of the League in several cases. A large number of cases under the regulations in the Potteries, concerning compensation for lead-poisoning, were dealt with during the year.

The Christian Social Union Research Committee, which works in co-operation with the League, reports that a number of applications for compensation for sufferers from lead-poisoning have been made. This evil has, by no means been stamped out, and the fact that the recorded cases of lead-poisoning in China and earthenware stand at over a hundred each year suggests to the committee, that although the trade has become fully alive to its dangers, the regulations are only palliatives.—"Tribune" March 22.)

NAVAL STATUS.

MECHANICIAN GRIEVANCE TO BE RAISED IN THE HOUSE.

FORTY-SEVEN members of Parliament, mainly composed of Labour representatives, plus those sitting for dockyard constituencies, have signed a request to the Prime Minister to name a day for the discussion of the position and responsibilities of the warrant rank "mechanicians."

It is a naval subject of vital importance to two very strong classes in the Service, and one which at the moment is exercising the minds of the leaders of influential societies associated with the first line of defence. And to a degree which has by no means yet been adequately realized, it is a question of serious importance to the average tax-paying Briton.

The difficulty is a legacy of the late Government, who instituted a new Service class, known as "mechanicians." The idea, at first blush, has attractions. It was that men who have advanced about as far as they can go in the stoker class—leading stoker and the like—should receive special instruction in technical matters, and then be entitled to qualify for warrant rank.

The trouble now is not that they are to have an avenue of promotion opened up, but that, by a singular oversight, they are to be placed in a position of authority over those who must be their instructors—the mentors who fit them for the tasks they are to undertake. It would be a Gilbertian situation, indeed, were it not so fraught with injustice and danger.

The men concerned in the mechanician class go through practically the same course as the boy artificers. This goes on for two years, and then the mechanician has to do twelve months at say watch-keeping. Immediately that is completed he is entitled to qualify for warrant rank, and would then be above the engine-room artificers and in control of both engine and boiler rooms.

The artificers complain and it would appear justly that they have to serve a seven years' apprenticeship to the detriment of the exchequer of their parents, and having spent their whole life in scientifically pursuing the avocation they have chosen, are then liable to be called on to educate chief stokers, and finally have to calmly watch the highest post at which they had been aiming, appropriated by others to whose equipment they, or their fellows, have mainly contributed.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
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fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

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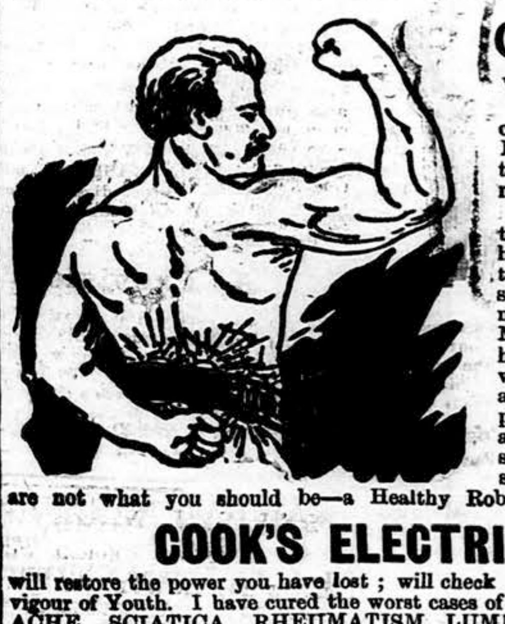

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

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will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

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I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery it works to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day.

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PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as
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PURELY PERSONAL.

A very pretty story is being told of Queen Alexandra who a short time ago consented to be godmother to a little daughter of one of her neighbours and friends at Sandringham. After the ceremony was over, the Queen asked that she might be taken to the new baby's nursery. Upon arriving there she walked to the big window, and taking a diamond ring from her finger wrote on the glass, "May God's blessing rest on this house and all in it.

The Duke of Wellington, who is going out shortly to Spain to take a look at his fine estate of Soto de Roma, near Granda, is, as most people know, a Spanish grandee of the first class, and also Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, both honours granted to his famous ancestor during the Napoleonic wars. The property (which was grated by the Spanish Cores to the great Duke) extends to four thousand acres and is worth about half as many pounds sterling per annum; but both house and estate want a good deal of money spent on them and the present Duke of Wellington is not over burdened with wealth, being, indeed a much poorer man than his predecessors. The pension granted to the first Duke was only to himself and his two immediate successors, and is not enjoyed by the present—the fourth—holder of the title. The Duke's chief interest nowadays is in field sports and a country life; and, as both he and the Duchess much prefer their country home to their palace at Hyde Park Corner (formerly dubbed No. 1, London) with all its treasures, it comes rather hard upon them to be unable to live at Strathfieldsaye, their fine seat in Hampshire. The Duke has been trying to let the place for several years without success, and meanwhile he has settled down at a much smaller house in the neighbourhood.

With the title of Lady Mayoress we are all familiar, and the more familiar since the monopoly which London and Dublin enjoyed for centuries has been extended, of late years, to such provincial centres as Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds Birmingham, Bristol, Belfast, Cork, and Cardiff. But the appearance of Lady Dockrell as the mover of the principal resolution at the annual meeting of the Women's Local Government Society—held at the London house of the Earl and Countess of Meath, Lancaster Gate, last week—reminds one that for the first time we have a Lady Mayor. Lady Dockrell is the first woman in these islands to occupy the position of chairman of an urban council. Lady Dockrell, who is the wife of Sir Maurice Dockrell, a prominent and popular citizen of Dublin, has been a member of the Blackrock Council since the passing of the Local Government Act of 1898 and so excellent an administrator has she proved that she is now head of the Council, a position in which she has been placed by the votes of the men councillors,. There is one disability, however, under which Lady Dockrell suffers, namely, that she connot be a Justice of the Peace by right of her charmanship, as would follow as a matter of course in the case of a man,

Our Colonial peers make an interesting study. Besides Lord Seafield, there are Lord Aylmer, Lord Strathcona, and Lord Mount Stephen, who are Canadians, but the two latter were born in Great Britain. And our American peer is represented by Lord Fairfax, who was born and bred in the United States, but who came to London for King Edward's Coronation, and now has a house near Braynston Square. The Fairfaxes are a marvellous race, and the romance of their family can be read between the lines in Thackeray's Virginians. Their chief characteristic has ever been their ardent Republicanism, and they have contributed much light and learning towards making the greatness of the New World.

That the actress looks younger than the Society woman of the same age is a fact that even a little ovservation makes obvious. The why and wherefore has often been sought after, and various reasons have been given; the most generally believed is one that goes against the tenents of the beauty doctor. She says if you want to avoid wrikles, avoid facial movements; the actress advocate says give flexibility to the muscles by constant changes of expression, and wrinkles will not have time to form, A Frenchman who believes in experince more than theory has been gathering facts from some of the ladies themselves with these results, Mme, Bernhardt almost always drives in a closed carriage to and from the theatre where she works eleven or twelve hours every day, without ever seeing the light of the sun and without a breath of fresh air, Simple diet of fish and eggs suffices, principally the latter, of which she sometimes eats as many as ten a day. She never drinks anything but champegne. Two months of the year she spends at Balle Isle, her seaside residence, and during that time she is seldom indoors; when she is, every window in the house is open no matter how inclemen the weather. These are the days, she claims when she takes in enough fresh air to last for the other ten months of the year, Her rule of living summed up as she gives it is: No precautions of any kind, unceasing work ten months of the year."

Mme. Jane Harding unlike Sarah Bernhardt, believes in quiet and repose. Mme Jeanne Granier does not know what it is to think of one's health, What is the use of bothering about hygienic rules when you are well? "she asks. If you are ill there is a doctor, Mdlle. Delna, the famous singer, rides bicycle in all kinds of weather; Mdle. Acte of the opera, takes a cold bath, and walks out every day, rain or sunshine. Mdlle, Yvette Guilbert prescribes fresh air, ten hours' sleep, anp no supper parties. There we have a variety of opinions, and the deduction made must be that the laws of health, like all other great questions of life, are individual matters which one must decide for one's self.

Your note on Bishop Brindle, writes a correspondent, reminds me of more than one pleasant day spent with him at Cairo and in the Soudan in the days when he was still an Army chaplain. Certainly no man had more friends in the Anglo-Egyptian Army. In one campaign there was a very strong feeling with the staff that one of the regiments at the front had not a very satisfactory commander. I remember hearing General Wingate, the present Sirdar, remark, I wish we could put Brindle in command. There would be no anxiety then. I was at Halfa when the cholera came in 1899. Part of the garrison was ordered to move out into the desert, and it was a question whether there would be more cases in the cantonments, of the town or in the desert camp. The Church of England chaplain said to me, You know Father Brindle well. Will you find out for me if he is going to leave Halfa or stay here? Why do you want to know? I asked. Because I shall be guided by what he does. I feel sure he will do the right thing. I felt at the time that this was a high testimony to the veteran chaplain,

During the first weeks at Halfa Father Brindle used to say mass on Sundays under the palm trees at the corner of one of the parade grounds. As the summer advanced the sun became too hot, and he looked out for a room for his little congregation to assemble in. The Royal Engineer quarters contained a room that was just what he wanted. He could have gone to the commandant and obtained the use of it, But before doing so he interviewed everey man of the detachment, and only after making sure they would not be inconvenienced, he applied for the use of their room on the Sunday mornings. No wonder he was popular with the men. During the halt on the Atbara he lived in the camp where most Catholic soldiers were to be found, One Saturday night he heard that a Catholic soldier was dying in another camp miles away. He walked those miles in the night stayed with the dying soldier to the end, and then tramped back the same weary way without breaking his fast, so as to be able to say mass for his men on the Sunday morning.

With reference to the death of Major-General Sir William Gatacre, it was my somewhat painful duty to visit his tent immediately after the Stormberg disaster (writes a military correspondent). I never saw a man so completely broken down. I had seen him last immediately before the night march that was to end in so unfortunate a fashion. He was then in the highest of spirits and the thought of failure did not apparenty enter into his mind, as by all the rules of scientific warfare he had the Boer force at Stormberg Junction in the hollow of his hand. After his repulse his face was haggard and wasted and his hair seemed perceptibly whiter. At first he had no heart to discuss anything, and with his ashen face buried in his hands he kept murmuring. My poor brave soldiers, my poor, brave soldiers! Presently, however when the first shock had somewhat passed away, Gatacre sprang to his feet with characteristic energy, and exclaimed, I will avenge them, every one of them! Late as the hour was he summoned his staff around him and began instantly to prepare his plans for another attack on the Boers. Shattered and broken as his weak force was he would brook no delay, and a proposal to telegraph to General Buller for reinforcements was indignantly scouted by him. Buller wants every man he has got, Gataere declared: We are going to carry this through by ourselves. The fates, however, were against him, and he here quite shook off the effects of that awful night.

THE citizens of the United States of America, resident in Calcutta and elsewhere in Bengal, are to be invited to form themselves into an Association to be called "The Pilgrims." The object of this Society will be to cultivate a feeling of patriotic brotherhood among themselves, and of good-fellowship with all desirable Britons in the land of their present exile,

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmesphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospitals of Marseilles.

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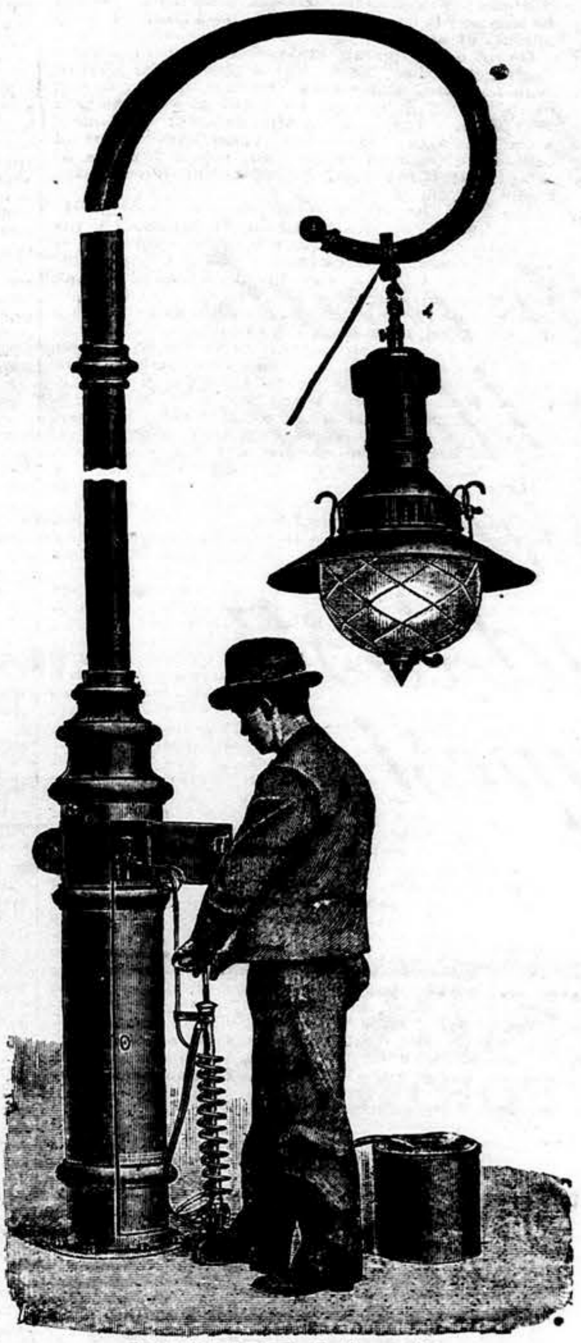

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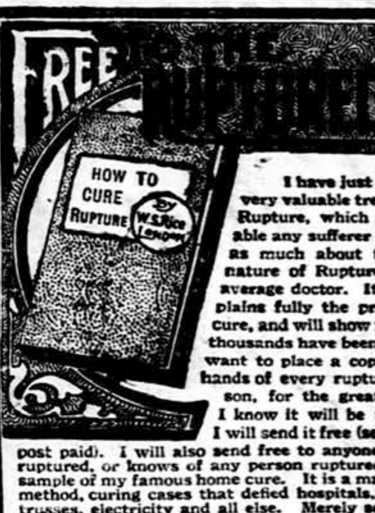

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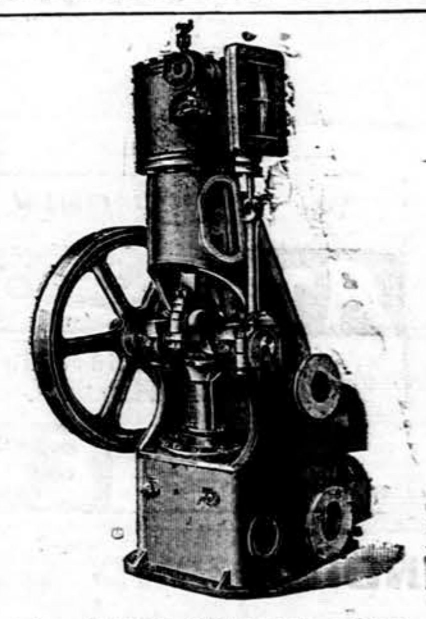

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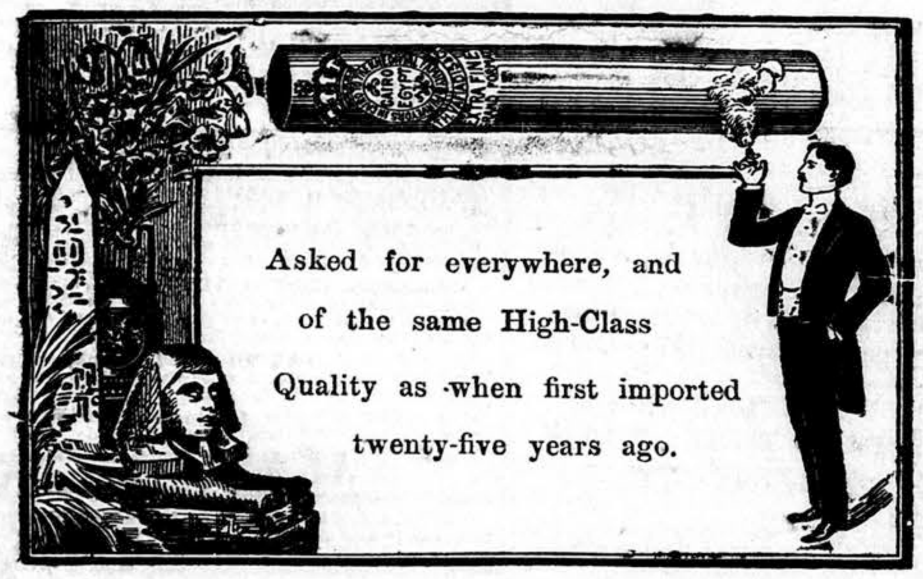

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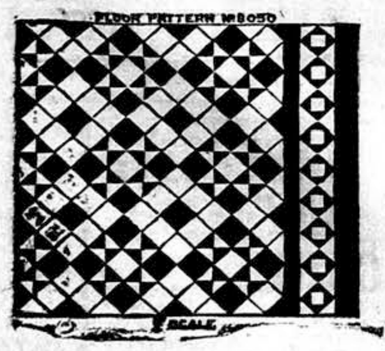

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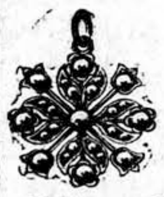
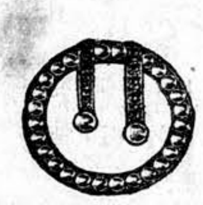
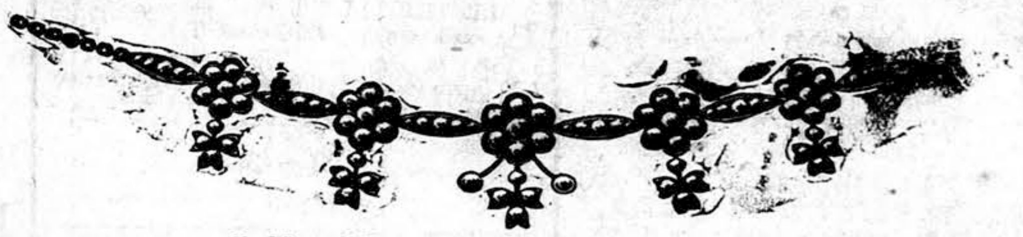


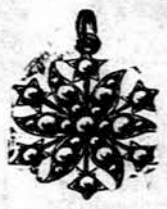
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



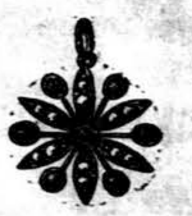
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



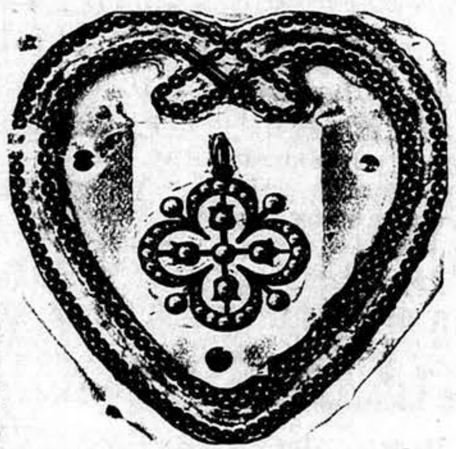
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.



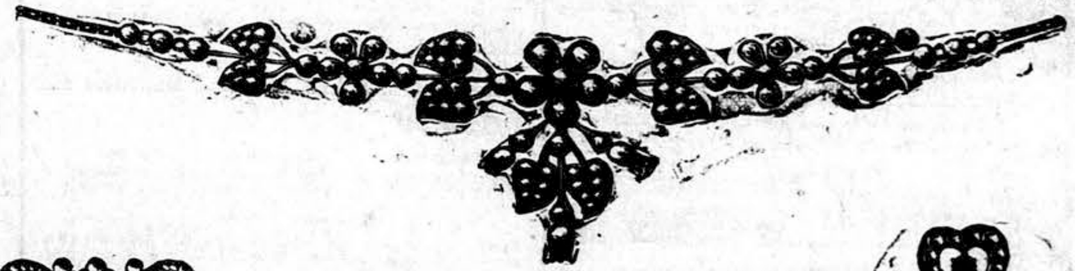
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



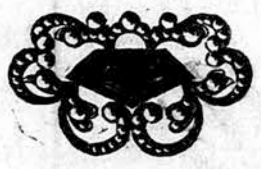
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



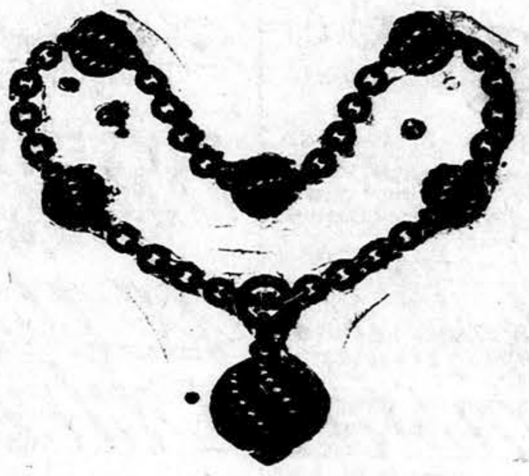
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



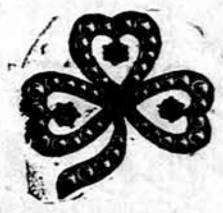
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



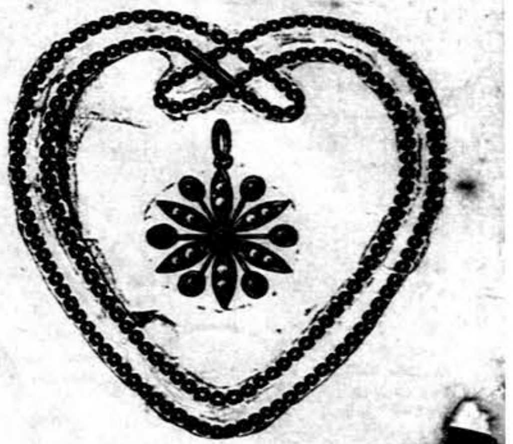
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



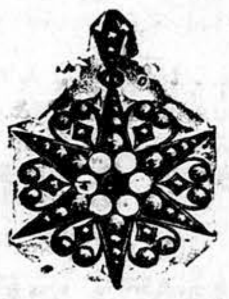
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



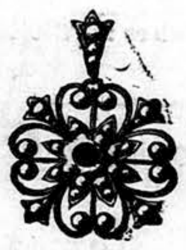
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



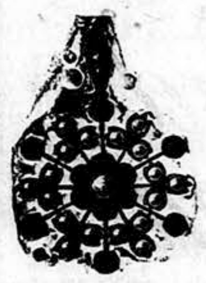
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



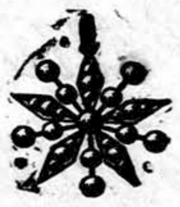
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



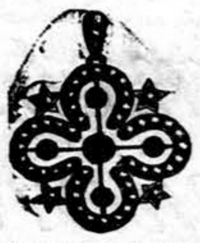
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



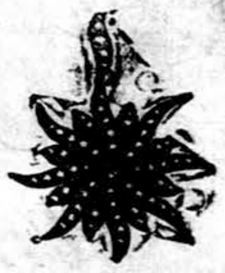
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



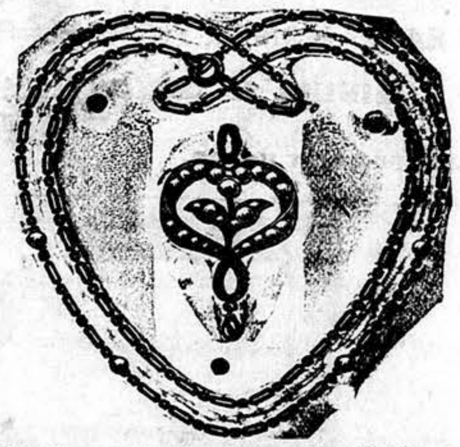
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



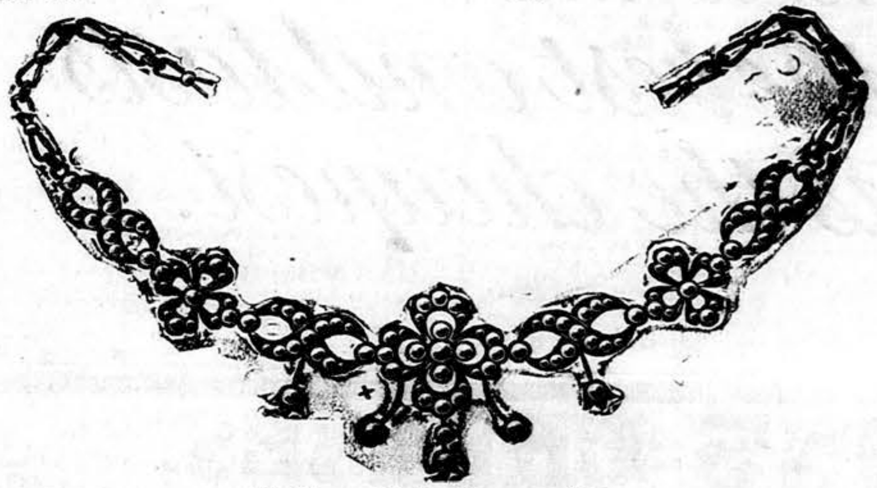
Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 3



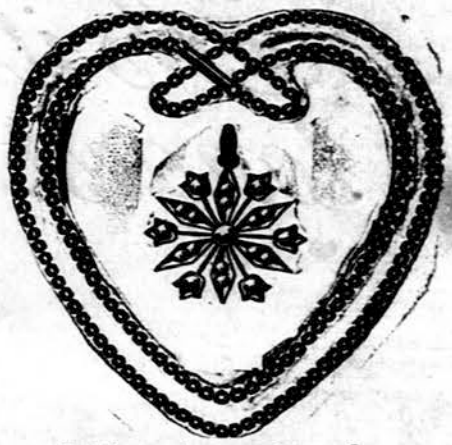
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



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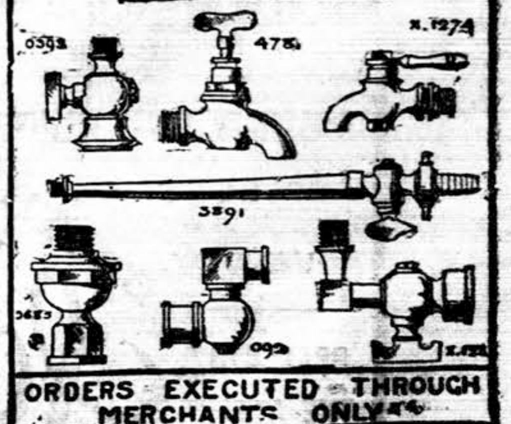

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